

FINGER PRINT MANUAL,

UNITED PROVINCES.

Published under the authority of the Government
of the United Provinces.



This manual supersedes all circulars and orders previously issued
regarding the Finger Print System.

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CHAPTER I.

OBJECT AND GENERAL APPLICATION OF THE FINGER PRINT SYSTEM.

1. The development of railways, the extension of steamer services, and other improved means of conveyance have afforded numerous facilities to criminals of getting away from parts where they are known to fresh raiding grounds, where the assumption of a false name is sufficient to prevent the local police from acquiring any information as to their past history.

Information as to the past criminality of persons is of use to the police for the purpose of obtaining enhanced punishment, if specific information is on record against them of having been convicted of offences punishable under Chapter XII or XVII, Indian Penal Code, and which can be proved in Court under the law which regulates admission of proof of previous convictions with reference to the effect of section 75, Indian Penal Code. In other cases the identification of a suspect is useful in many ways for the due administration of the Criminal Law.

The necessity of devising means of identifying such criminals notwithstanding any precautions they may take to conceal their identity has led to the introduction of the Finger Print System.

2. As hereafter explained, the 'rolled' impressions of the ten digits, the 'plain' impressions of the Index, Middle, Ring and Little fingers, the name, parentage, caste and residence of the person treated, with full particulars as to his past criminal history, are duly recorded on a Finger Print Slip. This is transmitted to the Finger Print Bureau, where it is kept on record after being classified on a system which admits of its being readily traced. If the person thus delineated be rearrested at any subsequent time, and his previous history has not been fully ascertained, the rules require the Slip for search to be produced before allowing the examination of the

impressions should lead to the tracing out of the original Finger Print Slip which will furnish all necessary information as to the real name, parentage, caste, residence and past criminality of the person and this can be communicated by return of post to the local police.

CHAPTER II.

DEFINITIONS.

3. 'Finger Prints' include prints of the thumb and are either 'rolled' or 'plain.'
Finger Print.
4. 'Unidentified Person' means a person whose residence and antecedents are not known.
Unidentified Person.
5. 'Traced Person' means a person whose Slip has been found on record in the Bureau.
Traced Person.
6. 'Untraced Person' means a person whose Slip has not been found on record in the Bureau.
Untraced Person.
7. 'Proficient' means an officer who has been passed as qualified to take clear and well rolled impressions and to perform the duties required of a Proficient under paragraph 63.
Proficient.
8. 'Expert' means an officer who has been passed as competent to examine, classify and give an expert opinion on finger prints.
Expert.
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CHAPTER III.

METHOD OF TAKING FINGER PRINTS.

9. The appliances required for taking finger prints comprise a tin slab, an India-rubber roller and a pot of printer's ink. These must be kept scrupulously clean and free from dust, grit and hairs. The slab should be freshly cleaned before use each day, all particles of old ink being rubbed off. The roller when not in use should be kept wrapped up in a piece of clean oiled paper. Both slab and roller should periodically be cleansed with soap, benzine, or kerosine. The pot of ink should be kept tightly closed when not in use.

10. The slab must be perfectly smooth and should be wiped free of dust before use. A small quantity of the ink should then be put on the slab with the point of a knife and the roller used to bring it down to the finest possible film so that the tin is dimly visible through the ink. Experience has shown that it is easier to start with a very small quantity of ink and to increase as necessary. If too much ink has been put on the slab, a sheet of paper laid on it and rolled over with the roller will generally reduce it sufficiently. If the ink is dry and thick, it will be found that with a little perseverance it can be worked up smooth on the slab.

11. The fingers of the subject should be thoroughly washed (with soap if necessary) and rubbed clean and dry as the slightest perspiration on the finger will cause blotches and blur the print. Only the inner portion of the upper phalanges of the finger should be inked. To take a 'rolled' impression place the finger on the inked slab, the plane of the nail being at right angles to the slab, and turn over till the bulb surface, which originally faced to the left, now faces to the right. For a 'plain' impression place the ridge surface of the finger flat upon the inked slab.

12. Prints should be invariably be taken on the authorized *Finger Print Slip (Form No. I)*. In the Slip space has been allowed for the 'rolled' prints of all the ten digits, as well as for the 'plain' prints of the four fingers of both hands. The headings of the Slip are self explanatory.

13. A 'rolled' print is obtained by placing the inked thumb or finger on the paper so that the plane of the nail is at right angles to the plane of the paper. Method of taking rolled and 'plain' prints. The thumb or finger should then be pressed lightly on the paper and turned over so that the bulb face which originally faced, say to the left, faces to the right, the plane of the nail being again at right angles to the paper.

For convenience in taking 'rolled' prints the Slip should be folded at the line indicated and the fold placed in line with the edge of the table.

A 'plain' print is obtained by lightly pressing the inked bulb of thumb or finger upon the paper without any turning movement.

In a 'plain' print the whole contour of the pattern does not appear, whereas in a 'rolled' print the whole pattern is delineated. Therefore, it is easier to determine the type of pattern from a 'rolled' print; and its greater surface enables the expert to select a larger number of points for comparison.

14. The 'rolled' prints of the right hand should be taken first, each finger being inked and impressed before the next finger in rotation is inked. Order of taking prints. When the 'rolled' prints of the right hand have been taken, the operator will take the 'plain' prints of the four fingers of that hand simultaneously in the space provided for them on the Slip. When the right hand has been finished, the operator will proceed to take the prints 'rolled' and 'plain' of the left hand in a similar manner.

15. When the finger prints of both hands have been taken, the Slip will be turned over and the subject's name, residence details and convictions will be filled in. Entry of details on Slip. The subject will then sign the form or make his mark if unable to write, and immediately afterwards a 'plain' print of his left thumb will be taken in the space provided for the purpose.

16. The following points should be specially noted in preparing Finger Print Slips:—
Points to be noted in preparing Slips.

- (a) Impressions must invariably be taken with the tip of the finger pointing to the top of the form, except in the case of the 'plain' print of the left thumb on the reverse of the Slip.

- (b) The 'rolled' prints should show the complete contour of the bulbs of the fingers. One delta in the case of 'loops' and two in the case of 'whorls' should be visible.
- (c) The 'rolled' print of each finger must be taken in the space allotted for that finger and the impression should not project beyond that space. The impression of the upper phalanx of the finger only should appear.
- (d) If a finger is missing or is so deformed that it is impossible to obtain an impression, the fact will be noted in ink in the space allotted for that finger by the words 'missing' or 'deformed.' In the case of double fingers, the prints of both fingers should be taken if possible, the print of the more prominent of the two invariably.

In cases where the prints of the fingers are not taken, the following instructions should be followed:

porary or permanent. Subjects suffering from open cuts or scars in any of the upper phalanges of the fingers should not (if this can be arranged) have the prints of such fingers taken until the cuts or scars have healed.

- (e) All names, whether of persons or places, should be written very legibly, all entries should be as concise as possible and convictions entered in chronological order. The name and designation of the trying Magistrate should be given in column 3 of convictions.
- (f) The Finger Print Slips of females whether sent for search or for record should always have the word 'female' noted in red ink on the side of the Slip which contains impressions.
- (g) In the case of convicts who remain unidentified the word 'Unidentified' will be written in red ink on the top of the side of the Slip containing entries of convictions. In the case of reconvicted persons whose Finger Prints are known or believed to be already on record, the Slip will be endorsed in a similar manner with the word 'Reconvicted' in order that they may attract special notice in the

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- (c) The 'rolled' print of each finger must be taken in the space allotted for that finger and the impression should not project beyond that space. The impression of the upper phalanx of the finger only should appear.
- (d) If a finger is missing or is so deformed that it is impossible to obtain an impression, the fact will be noted in ink in the space allotted for that finger by the words 'missing' or 'deformed.' In the case of double fingers, the prints of both fingers should be taken if possible, the print of the more prominent of the two invariably.
- Deformities, cuts, scars and disease marks interfering with the legibility of the impressions should be fully described, and it should be stated if they are temporary or permanent. Subjects suffering from open cuts or scars in any of the upper phalanges of the fingers should not (if this can be arranged) have the prints of such fingers taken until the cuts or scars have healed.
- (e) All names, whether of persons or places, should be written very legibly, all entries should be as concise as possible and convictions entered in chronological order. The name and designation of the trying Magistrate should be given in column 3 of convictions.
- (f) The Finger Print Slips of females whether sent for search or for record should always have the word 'female' noted in red ink on the side of the Slip which contains impressions.
- (g) In the case of convicts who remain unidentified the word 'Unidentified' will be written in red ink on the top of the side of the Slip containing entries of convictions. In the case of reconvicted persons whose Finger Prints are known or believed to be already on record, the Slip will be endorsed in a similar manner with the word 'Reconvicted' in order that they may attract special notice.

Finger Print Bureau and thus provide against two Slips of the same person being kept on record.

17. Finger Prints of Lepers are not to be taken on any account. Persons suffering from contagious and infectious diseases should not have their Finger Prints taken until completely recovered.

18. Finger Print Slips, whether for record or for search, shall be prepared only by Proficients.

CHAPTER IV.

SYSTEM OF WORKING IN THE DISTRICTS AND THE DUTIES OF
THE DISTRICT POLICE.

19. Not less than two Proficients, one of whom shall not be of a lower rank than a Head-Constable, shall be attached to the Headquarters of each district.

Appointment of Proficients.

For the purposes of discipline and supervision such Proficients shall be under the immediate control of the Prosecuting Inspector who must be himself a Proficient.

20. Sub-Inspectors, Head-Constables and Constables employed as Proficients will be promoted according to their position in the Nominal Rolls of their districts.

Promotion of Proficients.

A Provincial list of all Head-Constables and Constables employed as Proficients will be kept up in the Bureau in order of seniority. Promotions may also be given from this list by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D.

Five years' continuous good service as a Proficient will be held to have established the claim of a Constable for promotion to the rank of a Head-Constable, provided a vacancy exists and the Constable has passed the departmental examination prescribed for Head-Constables, Civil Police. One Proficient of the rank of a Head-Constable whose work is considered to be the best in the Province may be nominated by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D., every year for admission into the Police Training School, provided he fulfils the necessary qualifications.

21. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D., may punish Sub-Inspectors, Head-Constables and Constables employed as Proficients in the Province.

Punishment of Proficients.

22. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D., may transfer Sub-Inspectors, Head-Constables and Constables employed as Proficients throughout the Province.

Transfer of Proficients.

23. No officer shall be classed as a *Proficient* until he is reported by an Expert and his own Superintendent of Police to be able to take Finger Prints free from all smudges and blurs, and to be thoroughly acquainted with the rules contained in the Finger Print Manual.

Superintendents of Police will be responsible that a sufficient number of Proficients are available in their districts to replace those in office, when necessary. For this purpose there should be a number of men under instruction who should be examined by Experts when qualified. Only men with a good knowledge of English should be instructed, otherwise it is unlikely that they will understand the rules in connection with the System.

24. All officers under training who are reported fit for examination shall be examined by the Expert on his visiting a district. The examination must be conducted in the presence of the Superintendent of Police as far as possible, or before an officer not below the rank of an Inspector specially deputed by the Superintendent.

The examinee shall be required to prepare five Finger Print Slips, and some paragraphs of the Finger Print Manual will be dictated to him to test his handwriting and knowledge of English. His knowledge of Circulars and Orders will be fully tested by examining him viva voce in the Finger Print Manual.

The result of the examination will be recorded by the Expert in his Diary which, with the Finger Print Slips and the dictation, will be forwarded to the Bureau.

The Superintendent or the officer attending the examination and the Expert conducting it will both record their opinion in the Diary as to whether the examinee should be declared a Proficient or not.

Officers passing the examination will receive a certificate of proficiency signed by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D., and their names will be published in the *Police Gazette*.

25. Superintendents of Police will keep up a list of Proficients in Form No. 6 and submit a statement in Form No. 7 on the 10th of each month showing all charges among them to the Provincial Bureau. They

will also submit a copy of the list on the 15th January of each year. In the latter they will enter their remarks regarding the conduct and work of the officers employed as Proficients during the year.

26. The Finger Prints of all Unidentified Persons who are arrested as suspects or are under trial on a criminal charge will be taken and submitted for search. For this purpose every person in custody whose residence and antecedents have not been fully ascertained during the police investigation will be considered to be " Unidentified."

27. The Finger Print Slips of all Unidentified Persons shall be sent to the Finger Print Bureau of the Province of arrest for search.

28. The Finger Print Slips of the following persons will also be sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla, for search—

- (a) all persons whose operations are known to extend beyond the limits of the Province of arrest. These will include members of Criminal tribes and wanderers ;
- (b) all persons who are not residents of the Province of arrest or who, though themselves residents, are not natives of that Province and are thus likely to have relations with criminals in other Provinces ;
- (c) all persons charged with—
 - (1) theft of arms or ammunition ;
 - (2) serious offences against the coinage in circumstances which render it likely that they are professional coiners ;
 - (3) counterfeiting currency notes, bank notes or Government Promissory Notes or offences connected therewith ;
 - (4) poisoning of a professional type ;
- (d) all persons, with whatever offences charged, who are known or believed to be connected with organised gangs in other Provinces.

29. In addition to the above, when an Unidentified Person is, or is reasonably suspected to be, a resident of another Province, a copy of his Finger Print Slip will also be sent to the Finger Print Bureau of that Province for search.

Submission of Slips for search to Bureau of Home Province.

30. The Finger Print Slip of an under trial prisoner should be despatched for search with a Search Slip (Form No. 2). The portion of this form to be filled in by the submitting officer is noted on the form. The certificate on the Search Slip as to the despatch of a Verification Roll (Police Form No. 249) to the native district of the suspect or under-trial prisoner and the names of the Bureaux to which copies of the Finger Print Slip have been sent for search should be carefully filled in.

Finger Print Slip to be submitted with Search Slip.

31. The Finger Print Slips and the counterfoils of Search Slips of Unidentified Persons returned by the Bureaux containing result of search shall be forwarded by the Prosecuting Inspector with his report to the Court concerned for such action as it may think fit.

Disposal of Search Slips returned by the Bureaux.

32. If on the return of the Search Slip from the Finger Print Bureau it is proved that previous convictions have been traced against the accused, steps will be taken to prove those previous convictions, when necessary, under Section 511, Criminal Procedure Code, which requires---

Method of proving previous convictions in Traced Cases.

(1) that a certified copy of the previous conviction should be filed, and

(2) that the identity of the accused should be proved.

In the case of a person who has been previously convicted more than once, it will generally suffice to prove the last conviction only, provided that the former convictions were proved in that case and are mentioned in the judgment.

33. The identity of the accused should ordinarily be proved by the evidence of a police officer who is cognizant of the previous conviction or by a jail officer who can recognise the accused as the prisoner who underwent the previous sentence of imprisonment but, if such witnesses to identity cannot be obtained, identity

Method of proving identity of accused.

may be proved, under Sections 45 and 73 of the Indian Evidence Act (I of 1872) as amended by Act V of 1899, by means of expert evidence for which purpose the record Slip must be obtained from the Bureau by which the accused was traced and the services of an 'Expert' requisitioned from the Provincial Bureau.

The officers attached to the Finger Print Bureaux are the only persons who should ordinarily be called as "Experts in Finger Prints" within the meaning of Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act.

34. The Finger Prints of the following persons, juvenile or adult, male or female, will be taken for permanent record—

Persons whose Finger Prints are to be taken for record

- (a) All persons convicted of offences against property carrying enhanced punishment on reconviction, irrespective of the duration of the sentence inflicted, if their real names and antecedents are unknown to the police and cannot be ascertained.
- (b) All persons convicted under Chapters XII and XVII, Indian Penal Code, outside their home districts or who are likely to revert to crime after release.
- (c) All persons reconvicted under Chapters XII and XVII, Indian Penal Code.
- (d) All persons convicted under Sections 170, 171, 231, to 254, 328, 363 to 373, 417 to 420, 489-A, 489-B, 489-C and 489-D, Indian Penal Code.
- (e) All persons ordered to execute bonds under Sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, if (1) they are convicted outside their home districts, or (2) are known or believed to commit crime in other districts or (3) are unidentified.
- (f) All persons convicted under the Arms, Opium and Excise Acts who are believed to be illicit dealers in arms, opium or cocaine.
- (g) All convicted persons, not specially provided for above, regarding whom it is considered desirable that there should be a permanent record.

- (h) All persons reasonably suspected of being professional itinerant criminals, who pass through the hands of the police, even though they may be acquitted by the Courts of the charges on which they are arrested. Their Finger Print Slips for record should show clearly the circumstances under which the suspect has come into the hands of the police, and details of the charge, if any.
- (i) All persons of notoriously criminal reputation, who habitually absent themselves from their homes, and are believed to travel to other districts for the purpose of committing crime. Such Slips for record should contain a note from the Superintendent of Police showing instances of absence from home and habits of crime to which reputedly addicted.

It is desirable that the Finger Print Record should not be permitted to increase unnecessarily. Superintendents of Police will bear this in mind when directing the preparation of Finger Print Slips of the persons mentioned in clauses (g), (h) and (i).

35. The number of Finger Print Slips of persons, referred to in paragraph 34, required for record is as follows :—

Number of copies
of Slips required
for record.

- (a) of convicts residents of the United Provinces, one copy will be taken for record in the United Provinces Finger Print Bureau,
- (b) of all convicts—
- (1) who are wanderers, unidentified or whose operations are known to extend beyond the limits of the United Provinces, or
 - (2) who though themselves residents of the United Provinces, are really foreigners and are thus likely to have relations with criminals of other Provinces, or
 - (3) who are members of Criminal tribes or are known or believed to be connected with organised gangs in other Provinces, or
 - (4) who have been convicted of theft of firearms and ammunition, or under the Arms, Opium or Excise Acts, in circumstances which render it

likely that they are illicit dealers in arms, opium or cocaine, or

- (5) who have been convicted under Section 328, Indian Penal Code, if the offence was of a professional type, or under Sections 231 to 253, Indian Penal Code, and Sections 489-A to 489-D, two copies will be taken, one for record in the Provincial Bureau, and one in the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla,

- (c) of all convicts who are not residents of these Provinces, three copies will be taken, one for record in the Provincial Bureau, one in the Bureau of the Province in which they reside, and one in the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla.

36. The order for taking Finger Prints should be given

Order for taking as soon after the disposal of the case as possible.
Finger Prints for It is then that all the facts of the case are fresh
record in the memory of the Superintendent of Police, who has moreover the opportunity of consulting the officer connected with the successful prosecution of the case. He can also then ascertain whether the convict is a person likely to commit crimes outside the jurisdiction where he is known, or is likely to assume a false name, if arrested again.

The initials of the Superintendent of Police to the letters F. P. entered against the names of the accused persons in the Daily Report of Convictions and Acquittals (Police Form No. 107) shall be considered as authority for taking the Finger Prints of such persons.

37. In the case of persons convicted of the offences and

Procedure re- under
garding Slips of 34 and
persons passing
quickly out of short
custody. it is not possible to apply the rules contained in paragraphs 36 and 40 owing to the rapidity with which such convicts pass out of custody. The Prosecuting Inspector shall therefore arrange to have Finger Prints of such convicts (excluding those convicted under Sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, who are sent to jail in default of furnishing security) taken by a Proficient immediately after sentence is passed and tested by another in accordance with the instructions laid down in paragraph 42. Such Slips shall be submitted

jurisdiction the convict has taken up his residence for similar entries being made in the latter's Station records.

47. Station Officers, Constables of beats and Chowkidars will be held responsible for correctly reporting the deaths of all persons whose names are on the Station Finger Print Register (Form No. 19). Reports of deaths of Finger Print ex-convicts. b. Superintendents of Police : : : : : tours of inspection will take particular care that these registers are correctly maintained and that Constables and Chowkidars are well acquainted with the names of such persons and are aware of the importance of reporting their deaths promptly to the Station Officer.

On the death of such a person being ascertained, the Station Officer shall give immediate notice (in Form No. 10) to the Prosecuting Inspector. From these reports the Prosecuting Inspector will prepare a quarterly report of death (in Form No. 4) and submit the same to the Superintendent by the 5th January, 5th April, 5th July and 5th October of each year—for transmission to the Provincial Bureau.

48. If a prisoner whose Finger Print Slip has been taken Reports of deaths in jail of Finger Print convicts. die in jail after district in which the jail is situated will report the death to the Superintendent of Police of the district in which the deceased was convicted, who will report the fact to the Provincial Bureau in the next Death Report (Form No. 4).

49. In addition to the removal of Slips of deceased persons Periodical elimination of Slips the following rules apply to the removal of other Slips from record :—

- (1) The Slips of Identified Persons not being members of a Criminal tribe, or wanderers, or the subject of a C. I. D. file, and not having more than two convictions with the heaviest sentence not exceeding six months will ordinarily be removed five years after the expiry of the latest sentence.
- (2) The Slips of all persons, not dealt with under clause (1) who are not members of a Criminal tribe and who

are not professional poisoners, nor forgers, coiners, or arms smugglers, will ordinarily be removed ten years after the expiry of the last sentence.

- (3) The Slips of all persons shall be removed on their attaining the age of 70 years.

With regard to Slips coming under clauses (1) and (2) Superintendents of districts will submit on the 1st April of each year an annual report regarding such persons (in Form No. 5) noting against each whether the Slip can with safety be destroyed. To enable them to submit this list, they will obtain similar lists from each Police Station (in Form No. 11) through the Visiting Inspectors, who will verify the reports of Station Officers in the last column of the list.

50. If any person whose Finger Print Slip is on record in the Finger Print Bureau—

Reports re-
garding escaped
convicts or ab-
sconded offend-
ers.

- (a) is declared a proclaimed offender ;
- (b) or escapes from jail or police custody ;
- (c) or absconds after committing some offence ;
- (d) or being a conditionally released convict evades surveillance for the unexpired portion of his sentence by not taking up his residence at the place appointed or absents himself therefrom ;

information of the fact should be sent forthwith to the Provincial Bureau together with an extract regarding the person from the General Finger Print Register (Form No. 13). On receipt of such reports in the Bureau necessary note will be made on the man's Slip, so that should the prisoner be arrested in some district where he is not known his identity may be established. If the Finger Print Slip of such a convict is pending despatch to the Bureau, it will be sent at once whether tested or not. All subsequent arrests of such persons effected locally shall be reported to the Bureau without delay.

51. In all subsequent references to the Bureau regarding a person whose Finger Print Slip has already been forwarded, the classification No. of his Slip, if noted in column 13 of the General Finger Print Register (see paragraph 54)

Noting of clas-
sification number
of Slip in all
references.

invariably be furnished for facility of reference—as also full particulars of his name, parentage, caste, residence and convictions.

52. The following registers shall be maintained by the
Registers of Proficient :—
Proficient.

- (1) Unidentified Register (Form No. 12).
- (2) General Finger Print Register (Form No. 13).
- (3) Index to the General Finger Print Register (Form No. 14).
- (4) Thanawar Finger Print Register (Form No. 15).
- (5) Invoice Book for sending Finger Print Slips to the Provincial Finger Print Bureau (Form No. 16).
- (6) Register of Result Sheet of Traced Persons (Form No. 17).
- (7) Register of Information Sheet for Police Stations (Form No. 18).
- (8) File Book of Quarterly Death Reports.
- (9) File Book of Annual Reports regarding persons whose Finger Print Slips are recommended for elimination from the record of the Finger Print Bureau.
- (10) File Book of Notifications and Orders.

53. Entries regarding the despatch of every Search Slip Unidentified Re- referred to in paragraph 30 shall be made in this gister. register, only one name being entered at each page. The result of trial of all Traced Persons, if acquitted or discharged, should be sent immediately after the disposal of the case to the Officer in charge of the Bureau concerned in Form No. 17.

In case of such persons being convicted, the Result Sheets with the Finger Print Slips of the convicts should be sent to the Bureau concerned after the time of appeal is over or, the appeal, if any, has been decided and the Slips have been tested by an Expert or a Proficient in accordance with the prescribed rules (paragraphs 40 and 42).

In case of a person traced by the Bureau other than the Provincial Bureau being convicted, his Slip should be forwarded

with the Result Sheet to the Bureau whence he was traced, but a duplicate copy of the convict's Slip must be forwarded to the Provincial Bureau with Form No. 16 on which the reason for not sending the number of copies required by paragraph 35 should be stated.

For instance, one Alla Bux was treated as an Unidentified at Benares. He declared himself to be a resident of Calcutta and his Search Slip was forwarded to Allahabad, Calcutta and Simla Bureaux under the rules. He was reported as Untraced by the Allahabad and Simla Bureaux, while the Calcutta Bureau traced the man as a resident of Delhi with two convictions, one of Calcutta and the other of Umballa. One copy of his Finger Print Slip should be sent to the Calcutta Bureau with Result Sheet (Form No. 17) and three copies to the Provincial Bureau with Form No. 16 on which it should be noted that the man was traced by the Calcutta Bureau where one copy of his Finger Print Slip was forwarded with Result Sheet No. ———, dated ——— (as the case may be).

Had the man been traced to be a resident of Calcutta, only two Slips should have been sent to the Provincial Bureau, viz., one for record and the other for transmission to the Simla Bureau, the reason for not sending the duplicate copy for Calcutta being noted on the Invoice (Form No. 16).

54. Entries regarding all persons (including Traced and General Finger Reconvinced Persons) whose Finger Print Slips Print Register. have been prepared shall be made in the General Finger Print Register. Column 13 will be filled in when the counterfoil of the Invoice or Result Sheet (as the case may be) is returned duly receipted by the Provincial Bureau.

55. The names of all persons entered in the General Finger Index to the Print Register will be noted in this register. General Finger Print Register.

When a name recurs, it will not be necessary to write it afresh, but merely to enter in the second column the name of the father or husband and the number of page and volume below it.

56. The names of all persons entered in the General Finger Thanawar Finger Print Register who are residents of the district Print Register. shall be noted according to Police Stations in this register.

On receipt of intimation (in Police Form No. 148) regarding the conviction of persons outside their home districts, necessary entries regarding them shall also be made in this register, quoting the district of conviction and the number and date of the docket (Police Form No. 148) in the column of remarks.

This register will provide a useful check of the Station Finger Print Register prescribed by paragraph 46.

57. The despatch of all Finger Print Slips excluding those of persons traced by the Provincial Bureau shall be entered in this book. Each page of the book will be divided into three parts. Part I will be the office copy and parts II and III will be sent with the Slips to the Provincial Bureau. Part III will be retained in the Bureau, while part II will be returned to the district duly receipted with the classification number of Slip noted against each name. This part will be attached to the office copy after necessary entries have been made in column 13 of the General Finger Print Register (see paragraph 54).

58. This register shall be used for reporting result of trial of all Traced Persons to the Finger Print Bureaux concerned. Only the Slips of convicted persons need be sent with the Result Sheet. Each page of the register will be divided into three parts. Part I will be the office copy and parts II and III will be sent to the Bureaux concerned. Part III will be retained in the Bureau, while part II will be returned to the district duly receipted with the classification number of Slip noted against the name of the convicted person only. This part will be attached to the office copy after necessary entries have been made in column 13 of the General Finger Print Register (see paragraph 54). The classification number noted by the Provincial Bureau need only be entered in column 13 of the General Finger Print Register.

59. This register shall be used for communicating particulars of persons (whose Finger Print Slips have been prepared) to the Police Station for entry in the Station records. Entries in these sheets shall be made from the Thanawar Finger Print Register (Form No. 15) and issued to the Police Stations concerned at

the beginning of each month (see paragraph 46). Each sheet will be divided into two parts. Part I will be the office copy, while part II will be issued to the Police Station whence it will be returned after necessary action and filed with the office copy.

60. Office copies of all Quarterly Death Reports (see paragraph 47) shall be filed in this book in chronological order.

File Book of
Quarterly Death
Reports.

61. Office copies of all Annual Reports regarding persons whose Finger Print Slips are recommended for elimination from the record of the Finger Print Bureau (see paragraph 49) will be filed in this book in chronological order.

File Book of
Annual Reports
regarding persons
whose Finger Print
Slips are recom-
mended for elimi-
nation from the re-
cord of the Finger
Print Bureau.

62. All notifications and orders regarding Finger Prints shall be posted in this book in order of receipt. At the end of the book should be an alphabetical index showing the subject or subjects of each order, with the number and date of the order.

File Book of
notifications and
orders.

63. It shall be the duty of the Proficient at headquarters—

Duties of Profi-
cient.

- (1) To prepare the Search Slips of all Unidentified Persons and despatch them to the Bureaux concerned.
- (2) To prepare the Finger Print Slips of all persons required for record and despatch them to the Finger Print Bureau, United Provinces, at the prescribed period.
- (3) To note 'F. P. taken' against the names of the prisoners (whose Finger Prints have been taken) in the Jail Admission Register and on their History Tickets, adding the date and his initials.
- (4) To prepare all statements and returns required by the Bureau in connection with the Finger Print System.
- (5) To maintain and keep up the Registers prescribed in paragraph 52.

He should see that the Proficient is well up in his work and is also responsible for the performance of his duties as defined in paragraph 63.

65. All correspondence regarding the Finger Print ^{Directions for} System, Finger Print Slips, and matters con- ^{addressing Bureaux} nected with them should be addressed to the Officer in charge, Finger Print Bureau, United Provinces, Allahabad.

Search Slips and Result Sheets of Traced Persons intended for other Bureaux should be similarly addressed to the Officers in charge of the Bureaux concerned.

All envelopes containing such papers should be marked "Finger Prints" in conspicuous characters.

CHAPTER V.

SYSTEM OF WORKING IN THE PROVINCIAL BUREAU AND THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS AND THE STAFF.

66. The Finger Print Bureau, United Provinces, is under Control and charge of the Provincial Bureau the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D.

The immediate charge of the Bureau rests with an officer not below the rank of Inspector of Police specially selected for the purpose.

67. The staff of the Provincial Bureau consists of—
Staff of the Provincial Bureau.

(1) Experts in the art of deciphering Finger Prints who will not be below the rank of Sub-Inspector and

(2) Clerks.

68. Sub-Inspectors with a good record of service and pos-
Appointment of Experts. sessing a good knowledge of English and good eyesight will be transferred from the District or Railway Police to fill vacancies in the Bureau.

Selections will be made by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D., with the concurrence of the Deputy Inspectors-General of the Ranges concerned or of Railway Police as the case may be, and the sanction of the Inspector-General of Police will be obtained to their transfer. A list of selected Sub-Inspectors with the required qualifications who volunteer their services for the department will be kept up in the Bureau.

Superintendents of Districts and Government Railway Police will forward applications from intending officers together with their Character Rolls and note thereon their opinion regarding the qualifications of the applicants.

69. Grade promotions and punishments of Experts are
Promotion and punishment of Experts. made by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D.

70. Not more than three Sub-Inspectors will be transferred
Transfer of Experts. every year from the Bureau. Officers whose eyesight has become impaired by employment on Finger Print work will ordinarily be selected for transfer.

Appointment,
promotion and
punishment of the
Clerical Staff

71. Appointments promotions and punishments of the clerical staff of the Bureau are made by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D.

72. All officers newly posted to the Bureau shall be put through a course of at least ten months' training. No officer shall be declared an Expert in Finger Prints until he has been examined at the Bureau after the prescribed period of training, and has received a certificate of proficiency signed by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D. The names of officers so declared Experts shall be published in the *Police Gazette*.

73. Every Finger Print Slip received for record shall be carefully scrutinised before being classified, tested and recorded, and if found deficient in any respect it will be returned with an objection memorandum (in the prescribed form) for the submission of an amended or fresh Slip.

74. Copies of Finger Print Slips of foreigners for record required by paragraphs 35 and 53 will be forwarded, on receipt, to the Bureaux concerned after noting on each copy the names of the other Bureaux in which the Slip is on record.

75. An accepted Finger Print Slip for record shall be classified by an Expert in accordance with the rules prescribed separately in the printed forms of Chart of Sub-classification and Method of Sub-classification. It will then be tested by another Expert who will vouch for its correctness by signing the Slip.

76. The classified and tested Slip shall then be dealt with by a third Expert who will index the Slip and place it on record.

If the Slip is of a Reconvicted Person it shall not be indexed, but its duplicate or former Slip will be taken out of the record, and the impressions compared with those on the new Slip. The Slip with the best impressions shall be kept on record after all particulars noted on both have been carefully compared and the discrepancies (if any) reconciled. All duplicate Slips shall be kept in separate yearly bundles.

77. On receipt of a report regarding absconders referred to in paragraph 50 a red slip in the following form will be pasted to the Slip, so that immediate information may be given to the police by whom the absconder is wanted, in the event of such absconder's Finger Prints being subsequently received for search.

In such cases, a copy of the red slip together with the classification number of the absconder's Slip will be sent by the Provincial Bureau to the other Bureaux in which the absconder's Finger Print Slip is on record.

FORM OF RED SLIP.

Wanted at _____ for a charge under Section _____,
vide Superintendent of Police _____, docket No. _____,
dated _____, Serial _____ of F. P. File No. _____.
Signature with date of the officer posting the slip.

78. Slips submitted for search on which the prints have not been taken in the proper sequence or are so blurred as to render classification impossible shall be returned without search and fresh Slips called for.

79. All Slips received for search shall be returned within 24 hours of receipt if possible.

80. An accepted Finger Print Slip for search shall be classified by an Expert, (hereinafter styled Searcher) in the same manner as he would a Finger Print Slip for record. He will compare the entries on the Finger Print Slip with those on the Search Slip and note the classification No. on the latter, taking also all doubtful pigeon-holes and their sub-divisions in which he considers search should be made. If a Search Slip has not been received with the Finger Print Slip, he will fill in one and attach it to the latter. The Slips will then be made over by him to the checker who will check the entries and classification No. thereon, making necessary corrections or additions.

in the classification and sub-division. The checker will return the Slips to the searcher after signing the Search Slip in token of the fact that—

- (a) there has been no infringement of the standing orders
- (b) the classification and sub-classification noted on the Slip are correct, and
- (c) all possible pigeon-holes have been duly added.

The searcher will search the bundles indicated by the classification and sub-classification referred to above for a Finger Print Slip bearing prints corresponding with these on the Slip received for search.

When a search has been successful, the searcher shall fill in the counterfoil of the Search Slip, noting therein all the particulars of the person that are entered on his traced Slip. The checker will test the work of the searcher by comparing the two Slips to see that the Finger Prints correspond in every particular and that the entries have been correctly written up. He will then initial the counterfoil of the Search Slip which will be signed by the Officer in charge and returned to the district concerned together with the Finger Print Slip received for search.

The original traced Slip will be attached to the foil of the Search Slip and kept in the Pending Bundle until the result of trial is received.

In case of a search being unsuccessful, the searcher shall fill in the counterfoil of the Search Slip accordingly and return it to the district concerned together with the Finger Print Slip received for search.

81. If the traced Slip referred to in the preceding paragraph belongs to an absconder regarding whom action has previously been taken under paragraph 77, prompt intimation of his arrest shall be sent to

Intimation of
arrest of abscond-
ers.

- (1) the district where he is wanted,
- (2) the district whence his Slip has been received for search, and
- (3) the Bureaux where copies of his red slip required by paragraph 77 have been sent.

82. When the result of trial of a Traced Person is received, the original Slip shall be taken out of the Pending Bundle and replaced on record after noting such result.

But if a fresh Slip is received with the result of trial it will be dealt with according to the rule prescribed in paragraph 76 for dealing with the Slips of Reconvicted Persons. . .

83. On receipt of quarterly reports of deaths as required by paragraphs 47 and 48 the Slips of persons reported to have died in jail shall be removed from the record and destroyed at once.

In all other cases of reported deaths, the date of the death report shall be marked in red ink across the Slip which shall remain on the record for another two years when it shall be removed and destroyed.

84. On receipt of the Annual Reports prescribed by paragraph 49 the Slips of persons in whose case destruction is recommended shall be destroyed, unless, for any reason, such as for instance a subsequent conviction not given in the district return but on record in the Bureau Slip, further retention appears desirable.

District lists shall be filed carefully in the Bureau, Superintendents of Police being informed of the action taken.

Slips of all persons attaining the age of 70 years shall be removed annually and destroyed. To facilitate this, it will be necessary when indexing a Slip to note in red ink in the column of remarks against the convict's name the year in which he will attain the age of 70 years.

85. The names of all persons whose Slips have been removed from the record and destroyed under any circumstances shall be expunged from the Index Register and a note against the entry shall be made showing the date of and the reason for elimination.

86. In the case of a Slip that is on record in more than one Bureau, the decision as to its removal under clauses (1) and (2) of paragraph 49 will rest with the Bureau of the Province in which the person's home is situated. Intimation of such removal and of any death removal will be sent by the Bureau to the other Bureaux in which the

is on record. The decision in the case of homeless men and wanderers will rest with the Central Finger Print Bureau.

Slips will be removed under clause (3) of paragraph 49 in accordance with the age limit that has been adopted by the Bureau in which recorded.

Duties of the Officer in charge are :— 87. The duties of the Officer in charge

1. To arrange for the prompt and proper disposal of all Finger Print Slips received for search or for record and of all references in connection with them.

2. To deal with all requisitions received from Courts and other offices whether for the written opinion of Experts or their personal attendance for giving Expert evidence.

3. To conduct all the correspondence of the Bureau.

4. To exercise supervision generally over the working of the Bureau and keep up a Register of Duty.

5. To keep up an Office Order Book for recording orders and supplementary rules made by him about the different branches of work performed in the Bureau.

6. To regulate the tours of Touring Experts and to control their movements, as also to deal with all questions arising from points brought to notice by these Experts in the course of their visit to districts.

7. To deal with all questions affecting the establishment and to submit proposals for filling up permanent or temporary vacancies to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D.

8. To deal with all cases of misconduct and neglect of duty of the staff, submitting reports to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D.

9. To grant casual leave to the staff and to submit recommendations for all other kinds of leave admissible under the Civil Service Regulations to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D., for sanction.

10. To train officers newly posted to the Bureau and examine them after the prescribed period of training.

11. To pay surprise visits to districts with a view to checking the work of Touring Experts.

12. To give a lecture on the Uses and Classification of Finger Prints in the Police Training School once in every year to each batch of students.

13. To submit on the 1st March of each year an annual report on the working of the Bureau to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D.

Duties of Ex-
perts.

88. The duties of the Experts shall be :—

(1) To receive and examine all Finger Print Slips and see that the impressions are clear, complete, and in proper order and that the entries are correctly filled in.

(2) According to the separate instructions issued in the prescribed forms of Chart of Sub-classification and Method of Sub-classification, to classify and arrange in its proper pigeon-hole and in its proper order every Finger Print Slip received for record after checking its classification No. and indexing the Slip.

(3) To search for the Finger Print Slips of Unidentified Persons whose Finger Print Slips are received in the Bureau for identification.

(4) To revise the Finger Print Slips already stored and classified with a view to check and correct mistakes in the classification, arrangement or filing of records.

(5) To deal with all references and periodical reports in connection with Finger Print Slips.

(6) To give Expert opinion on all impressions received in the Bureau for opinion.

NOTE.—An Expert fee of Rupees ten to be charged and credited to Government under head "Miscellaneous Police Receipts" in all cases in which opinion has been applied for at the request of one of the parties.

(7) To visit districts for testing Finger Print Slips and to instruct and examine for certificates of proficiency all police officers under training who are fit for examination.

(8) To attend Courts and give Expert evidence in Criminal and Civil cases.

NOTE.—An Expert fee of Rupees ten together with the travelling allowance to be obtained from the Court in all cases in which the Expert has been summoned at the instance of one of the parties. The Expert fee to be credited to Government under head "Miscellaneous Police Receipts."

(9) To maintain and keep up the following registers in the prescribed forms—

- (1) Register of Traced Cases.
- (2) Register of Untraced Cases.
- (3) Index Registers of Finger Print Slips on record.
- (4) Register of Work Pending, Received and Disposed of daily in the Finger Print Bureau.

89 It shall be the duty of the Touring Experts —

Duties of Touring Experts.

- (1) to visit districts under the orders of the Officer in charge and to keep him regularly informed of his movements;
- (2) to test Finger Print Slips at jails;
- (3) to instruct Proficients and officers under training in the Finger Print System;
- (4) to examine officers under training who are reported fit for examination.

(For rules regarding examination see paragraph 24.)

- (5) to submit a weekly diary in the prescribed form to the Officer in charge.

The following rules are prescribed regarding test of Slips:—

On receipt of the file of Slips pending test he shall proceed to test them at the Jail. In making the test the Expert will satisfy himself that the Prints have been properly taken and are those of the convict named on the Slip, that all particulars recorded on the Slip are correct and properly filled in, that all convictions have been correctly entered and that the required number of copies have been taken. Any mistakes should be brought to the notice of the Superintendent of Police for necessary action. Finger Print Slips on which the Prints are blurred or indistinct should be rejected and replaced by fresh Slips prepared by the Expert personally. After having tested the Slips, the Expert will note the word 'tested' with his initials and the date (1) against the prisoners' names in the Jail Admission Registers and (2) on the History Tickets. The Expert will also sign each Slip that he has tested, and his signature to the Slip will be held to be a certificate that the test has been made in strict accordance with this rule.

90. The Clerical Staff shall maintain the following registers in the prescribed forms :—
Duties of the Clerical Staff.

1. Register of Letters Received.
2. Register of Letters Issued.
3. Register of Objection Memos. issued.
4. Register of Files.
5. Register of Permanent Files.
6. Register of Records.
7. Register of Travelling Allowance Bills.
8. Order Book.
9. Order Book for weeding of records.
10. Receipt Book of Expert fees.
11. Receipt Book of articles issued to Sub-Inspectors.
12. Half-yearly files of *Police Gazettes*.
13. Half-yearly files of *Criminal Intelligence Gazettes*.
14. Yearly files of Circulars and Circular Memos.
15. Requisition Register.
16. Register of Traced Notices.
17. Register of Search Slips returned Unsearched.
18. Register of leave other than casual.
19. Register of Casual leave.
20. Stock Book of Forms and Registers.
21. Stock Book of Stationery.
22. Submission Register.
23. Station Day Book.
24. Register of Letters, etc., sent by post.
25. Attendance Register.
26. Character and Service Rolls and Service Books of members of the staff.

The Head Clerk is responsible —

- (1) for the prompt and proper despatch of all business connected with the correspondence branch of the Bureau;
- (2) for the proper maintenance of files and registers;
- (3) for the safe custody of—
 - (a) Character and Service Rolls;
 - (b) Service Books;
 - (c) Stationery;
 - (d) Service Stamps;
- (4) for keeping under lock and key all documents and papers received from Courts and other offices for comparison of impressions contained in them and for their prompt and correct despatch.

He will personally despatch and frank all Registered covers containing important documents and papers and see that all the enclosures have been properly attached.

He will supervise the work of his subordinates to see that work is being performed in a regular and systematic way in accordance with the standing orders and that the reminders are punctually issued.

CHAPTER VI:

USES AND CLASSIFICATION OF FINGER PRINTS.

91. The employment of the Finger Print System has not been restricted to the Police Department, but ^{Uses of Finger Prints} has been introduced into all branches of public business, being particularly well suited to the requirements of a country where the mass of the people are uneducated, and false personation is an evil which even the penalties provided by the penal laws are powerless to control. It would be tedious to enumerate at greater length the many uses which the system is being put to, and its value as a means of authenticating testamentary dispositions cannot be over-estimated.

It must be recognised that the introduction of Finger Prints in proof or disproof of identity where the person in question is known and accessible, and has given his mark on a previous occasion is an extraordinarily efficient method of preventing perjury and personation. No objection can be raised on the ground of religion or caste, or rank in society or sex, so there is no prejudice to be overcome in obtaining it. The Government has been so fully convinced of the effectiveness of this system, and of the certainty of the results it yields, that the Indiaa Legislaturo has passed a special Act (Act V of 1899—India Council) amending the Law of Evidence to the extent of declaring relevant the testimony of those who by study have become proficient in Finger Print decipherment.

92. The inner part of the hand and the sole of the foot are traversed in all directions by lines of varying lengths, some representing depressions, others elevations of the skin surface, many of them being grouped into patterns, which, though seemingly complex, can be outlined with exactness. The most conspicuous are the creases, caused by the folding of the skin. These are found well developed in the newly-born child, and can be rendered more apparent by partially closing the hand. So far as is known at present they fulfil no particular office, being nothing more than the lines of flexure of the skin, and are of interest only to students of palmistry. The less conspicuous but much more numerous lines are the papillary ridges which appear over the whole surface, giving to it an appearance that may be

Ridges—Creases;
their origin, purpose they serve.

body except in these minute and hitherto disregarded ridges." In speaking of the persistence of the marks on the fingers, the phrase must be taken to apply to the details of the ridges and to the general character of the pattern; not to the measure of its length, breadth, or other diameter, these being no more constant than the stature or any other of the ordinary anthropometric data.

94. All impressions are primarily divisible into four types, viz., Arches, Loops, Whorls and Composites; numerous diagrams and illustrations are given to make the definitions intelligible.

95. In impressions of the Loop, Whorl and Composite types there are fixed points which, as will hereafter appear, subserve several useful purposes. The fixed points are—

(1) The "delta" or "outer terminus."

(2) The "point of the core" or "inner terminus."

96. The "delta" here referred to may be formed either (a) Delta; "Outer by the bifurcation of a single ridge, or (b) by the abrupt divergence of two ridges that hitherto had run side by side.

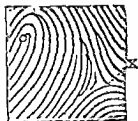


Fig. 1.

marked X in Fig 1. Where there are several such bifurcations, the one nearest the core is taken as the "outer terminus."

(b). The upper and lower sides of the "delta" may be formed by the abrupt divergence of two ridges which, up to this point, had run side by side. The nearest ridge in front of the place where the divergence begins, even if it be a mere point, and whether it is independent of or sprung from the

diverging ridges or not, is the "outer terminus," marked Y in *Fig. 2*.

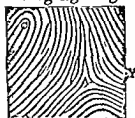


Fig. 2.

97. The core of a Loop may consist either of an even or an uneven number of ridges (termed "rods") not joined together, thus—

Core; Point of
Core; "Inner Ter-
minus."



Fig. 3.

Or it may consist of two ridges formed together at their summit (termed "staple"), thus—



Fig. 4.

Where the core consists of an uneven number of rods, the top of the central rod is the "point of the core." If the core is a staple, the shoulder of the staple that is farthest from the delta is



Fig. 5.

taken as the "point of the core," the nearer shoulder counting as a separate ridge.

Where the core consists of an even number of rods, the two central ones are considered as joined at their summits

by an imaginary neck, and, of these two, the shoulder farthest from the delta is the "point of the core."



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

Figs. 6 and 7 present no difficulty.

In Whorls circular or elliptical in form, the centre of the first ring is the "point of the core." Where the Whorl is spiral in form, the point from which the spiral begins to revolve is the "point of the core." "Point of the core" is synonymous with "Inner terminus." In the above diagrams the first ridge that envelops the core is dotted. Illustrations 149 to 164 inclusive have the "inner terminus" (IT) and "outer terminus" (OT) drawn under each impression. Study of these illustrations will make the definitions quite intelligible.

58. In Arches the ridges run from one side to the other, making no backward turn; there is ordinarily no delta, but, when there is the appearance of a delta, no ridge must intervene between the "inner" and "outer terminus."

In *Figs. 8 and 9* there is, in each, one ridge which has the appearance of recurving; and it might be contended that these impressions are of the type of both the Loop and the Arch; but when the above definition is applied, it will be seen that as no ridge comes into count between the two terminal points they fall within the class of Arches.

The impressions given in Illustrations 1 to 12 inclusive are Arches. In Illustrations 13, 14, 15 one ridge, in Illustration 16 two ridges intervene between the terminal points: these impressions therefore are Loops and not Arches.



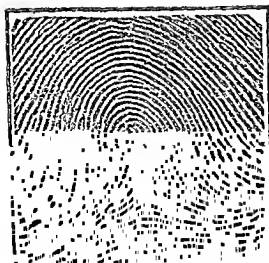
Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

99. In patterns of the Arch type, the ridges near the middle may have an upward thrust, arranging themselves as it were on both sides of a spine or axis, towards which adjoining ridges converge. The ridges thus converging give to the pattern the appearance of a tent in outline, hence the name Tented Arch (*Fig. 11*).

100. In order to demarcate clearly the line which separates Tented Arches from those Loops whose ridges have a more or less vertical trend, it is held that, if on either side of the axis even one ridge recurves, the impression is a Loop (*Fig. 10*). The meeting of two ridges at a sharp angle resulting from their running into each other through not maintaining their parallelism of direction, is not to be confused with recurving. The recurving ridge must be wholly on one side of the axis. Illustrations 17 to 24 inclusive are Tented Arches. Illustration 25 has one recurving ridge to the right of the axis; Illustration 26 has one to the left (some converging ridges may be noticed in this impression); Illustration 27 has two recurving ridges at least, to the right of the axis, so these impressions (25, 26 and 27) would be classed as Loops.



101. In *Loops* some of the ridges make a backward turn but without twist; there is one delta (*Figs. 12 and 13*).



Fig. 12.

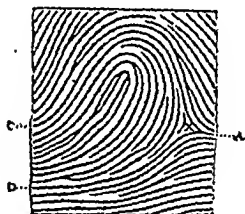


Fig. 13.

In *Fig. 13* the ridge *AX* bifurcates into *XC* and *XD*. *XC* at first follows an upward course, and, having reached its greatest height, trends downwards, passing away to the left side, while *XD* proceeds generally in the direction followed by *AX*; there is one delta, namely, at *X*. The trend of the ridges about the core, i.e., the direction from their summit to their exit between *CD*, is a slope from the right of the person looking at them towards his left.

In *Fig. 14* some of the core ridges meet an enveloping ridge at an acute angle; compare Illustrations 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49. In *Fig. 15* the summits of the ridges are deflected slightly downwards; compare Illustrations 35 and 36.

The Illustrations 49 inclusive exhibit varieties of Loops, and be studied with advantage.

102. The print

Ulnar and Radial finger
of Loops reversa

the pattern on the finger
if this pattern on the
be a Loop with slope
left to right, it will appear
in the print as a Loop with
slope from right to left.

The direction of this slope

determines

is Ulnar

Loop is

the downward

ridges from

from the

thumb to

little finger

When

is from the

little finger

thumb.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.

The following rule may always be usefully applied :—When the print under examination is that of a right hand digit, place the right palm on the table; if the downward slope of the ridges about the core is from the thumb side towards the little finger, the Loop is *Ulnar*; if the slope is from the direction of the little finger towards that of the thumb, it is *Radial*. If the print is that of a left hand digit, place the left palm on the table, and apply the rule. If *Figs. 12 and 13* are the impressions of a right hand digit, they are *Radial Loops*; if of a left hand, they are *Ulnar*. Referring to the Illustrations, if they are impressions of a right hand digit, 31, 32, 35, 37, 42, 46 are *Ulnar Loops*; 30, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40 being *Radial's*. If they are impressions of a left hand digit, 31, 32, 35, 37, 42, 46 would be *Radial*, and 30, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40 would be *Ulnar*.

The terms *Ulnar* and *Radial* are borrowed from anatomy, the *Ulna* and *Radius* being the two bones of the forearm.

103. In Whorls some of the ridges make a turn through at least one complete circuit; there are two deltas. Whorls are single-cored or double-cored (*Figs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21*).

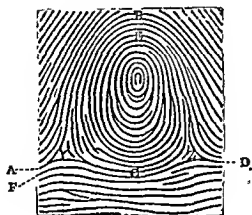


Fig. 16.



Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.

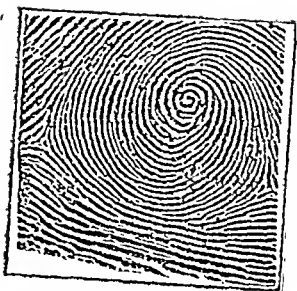


Fig. 19.



Fig. 20.



Fig. 21.

In *Fig. 16* the ridge *AY* bifurcates at *Y*, the ridge *YB* making an upward turn before descending, while the ridge *YC* passes away towards the right side, this bifurcation causing the appearance of a delta at *Y*. On the right side of this same diagram, the ridge *DZ*, which goes from right to left, bifurcates at *Z*, causing the appearance of a delta there; the ridge *ZE* at first goes upwards before taking a downward course, while the ridge *ZC*, continuing in the direction of the parent ridge *DZ*, passes away to the left. In *Fig. 18* the ridges about the core are elliptical in form. *Fig. 19* exhibits a single spiral Whorl, *Fig. 20* a double spiral. *Fig. 21* is that of an impression which, for want of a better term, may be called almond-shaped. In some patterns the spiral appears to revolve in the same direction as the hands of a watch, in others this revolution is in the opposite direction; great variety is noticeable in the course; and very many details force themselves upon consideration, when two impressions of this type are being compared. Varieties of the Whorl type will be found delineated in Illustrations 101 to 124 inclusive.

101. Under Composites are included patterns in which combinations of the Arch, Loop and Whorl are found in the same print; also impressions which might be deemed to present features requiring their definition as being Loops in respect of the majority of their ridges and Whorls in respect of a few ridges at the centre or side. These are sub-divided into Central Pocket Loops, Lateral Pocket Loops, Twinned Loops and Accidentals.

105. It not unfrequently happens in patterns of the Loop type that the ridges immediately about the core deviate in course from the general course of the other ridges. Such impressions may therefore be said to possess features which require their being defined as Loops in respect of the majority of their ridges and Whorls in respect of the appearance of the few ridges which occupy a space immediately about the centre, a delta more or less faintly defined having in consequence made its appearance. The space so occupied by ridges whose course deviates from the course of the ridges surrounding them is described as a "pocket," and the impression as a Central Pocket Loop (*Figs. 22 and 23*).

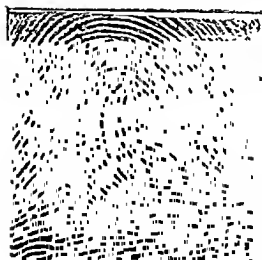


Fig. 22.



Fig. 23.

All varieties of the Central Pocket type can be arranged under one or other of the forms of core shown in *Fig. 24*. These

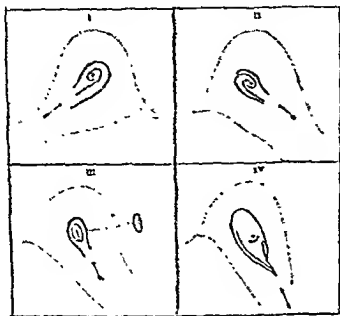


Fig. 24.

four standards overlap; II is obviously only a modification of I, and III a more complete form of IV. The arrow marks the position of the axis or line of exit of the ridges. Examining the standards, it will be noticed that this arrow if prolonged would meet at least one recurring ridge at right angles. This characteristic determines in doubtful cases whether an impression is a Loop, or Central Pocket. These standards have been adopted to guide the eye, and because their employment often proves of assistance in at once deciding whether an impression is or is not a Central Pocket.

Illustrations 71, 72, 73, 74 come under Standard I; in 75, 76, 77, 78 the axis meets ridges not at right angles but at an acute angle, and they moreover are converging not recurring ridges, so these impressions are excluded from Central Pockets and classed as Loops. Illustrations 79, 80, 81 come under Standard II. In Illustrations 82, 83, 84, 85 the ridge or ridges meet the axis at an acute angle; these impressions are classified as

Loops. Standard III possesses characteristics which can at once be noticed when they exist in an impression. Compare Illustrations 86 to 90 and 91 to 94. Standard IV is the most comprehensive and most easily applied. The existence of even one ridge whose course is at right angles to the axis brings the impression under this standard. Illustration 97 is a good example of this; 99 is a doubtful case, but, as figured, it falls according to the rule under Central Pockets. There will occasionally occur cases in which the application of the rule may appear doubtful, and these must be treated as transitional; and when search is made it must be made first on the assumption that the impression is a Loop, and then on the assumption that it is a composite, i.e., a Whorl.

106. When the ridges constituting the Loop bend sharply downwards on one side before recurving, thereby forming on that side an interspace or "pocket," ordinarily filled by the ridges of another Loop, such impression is termed a Lateral Pocket Loop. In *Fig. 29* compare 1, 2, 4, 5; the outline of the Loop, whose ridges bend down sharply, is shown by the dotted lines, the thick dark line (A) represents its central ridge, the dark line (B) representing the central ridge of the Loop where ridges occupy the pocket. See also *Figs. 25, 26, 27, 28*, also Illustrations 50 to 57 inclusive. It should be realized that the ridges which bend downwards must be recurving not converging ridges—that their contour when they recurve must be rounded not angular. These ridges in Illustrations 58 to 65 inclusive converge, that is, they meet at an angle, and their contour in consequence is angular not rounded, hence the impressions would be classed as Loops, *Uniar* or *Radial*, and not as Lateral Pockets.



Fig. 25.



Fig. 26.



Fig. 27.



Fig. 28.

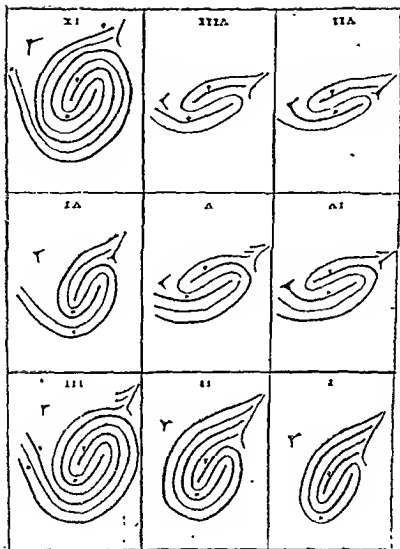


Fig. 29.

107. Referring to *Figs. 30 and 31* and Illustrations 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, it will be seen that this at first sight complicated pattern in reality consists of two well-defined Loops, one superincumbent on or surrounding the other. Such an impression is termed a Twinned Loop.

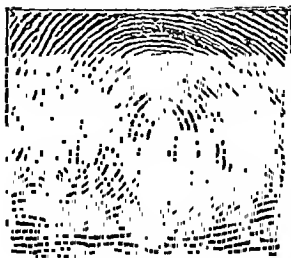


Fig. 30.



Fig. 31.

108. Many Twinned Loops appear to be almost identical in contour and in details of ridge grouping with Lateral Pockets. *Fig. 29* contains patterns which make clear the distinction which exists.

The dark lines, marked *a, b, a.e* the central ridges of the two Loop systems, the ridges which contain "the points of the core." In 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, *Fig. 29*, these ridges *a, b*, have their exits on the same side of the right hand delta. In 6, 7, 8, 9, these ridges have their exits on different sides of the right hand delta.

The following distinction, therefore, differentiates Lateral Pockets from Twinned Loops. In Lateral Pockets the ridges containing the "points of the core" have their exits on the same side of the right delta; in Twinned Loops the ridges containing the "points of the core" have their exits on different sides of the right delta.

109. Under Composites are also included the relatively small number of patterns too irregular in outline to be grouped under Central Pockets, Lateral Pockets, or Twinned Loops; they are termed, in the absence of a better nomenclature, Accidentals.



Fig. 32.

(*Figs. 32, 33, 34, 35* and Illustrations 125 to 132 inclusive.) *Fig. 32* might be described as an Arch with Pocket. *Fig. 33*, at first sight, appears to be a Whorl surrounded by a Loop; Illustration 127 to be a Whorl resting on a Loop; Illustration 130 a Loop resting on a Whorl; but more strict examination shows that such descriptions lack accuracy, and it is better therefore to group these varieties into subclass Accidentals of class Composites.



Fig. 33.



Fig. 34.



Fig. 35.

110. As about two impressions out of every three are Loops, the sub-division into *Ulnar* and *Radial* fails to split them up into groups sufficiently small, and it is necessary therefore to still further differentiate them by what is known as ridge counting. Fig. 36 represents the ridges of an ordinary Loop. The line SB joins the two terminal points, "inner" and "outer terminus." If the ridges which are cut by the line SB are counted, they will be found to number 17, so this Loop is specialised as a Loop with 17 ridges or counts. If it is the impression of a right hand digit it would be also specialised as *Ulnar*; if of a left hand digit as a *Radial* Loop.

In ridge counting it must be remembered that the two terminal points are excluded from count, that ridges like G, which run close up to without meeting the line SB, are also excluded, and that when two ridges result from a bifurcation as at D, close to the line SB, both are counted.

111. If Fig. 36 be again more closely examined, many other Ridge Characteristics of the ridges will be noticed. The "core" is a "staple" whose right limb bifurcates at B, and whose left limb bifurcates at D and again at E. In the ridge which immediately surrounds the core ridge is a small island to the left of D, and another in the third surrounding

ridge directly above A. These islands came out clearly in the diagram, but in actual impressions they might appear as a bulging out or thickening of the ridge, due to the ink running. At G the ridge begins abruptly and ends abruptly at H, at K another ridge begins abruptly, at L another ridge bifurcates, at O another ridge begins abruptly. And there are many other similar details. These abrupt beginnings and endings, islands, bifurcations, &c., are known as Ridge Characteristics. Each marked departure from the general system of raticulation may be thus utilised.



Fig 36.

112. Whorls and Composites classed as Whorls present such innumerable varieties of pattern and of characteristics that when two Whorls are compared no difficulty is experienced in determining whether they are impressions of the same or of different fingers. But as it is convenient to have them subdivided into regular groups the manner in which this is done is now described.

In all impressions of the above two types there are two deltas, one to the left and the other to the right. These deltas are formed either by the bifurcation of a single ridge, or by the sudden divergence of two ridges that up to this point had run side by side. Taking to lower ridge of these two in the left delta, its course is followed, and it will be found either to meet, to go inside, or go outside the corresponding ridge of the right delta. When the ridge whose course is being traced stops short, the course of the ridge next below it is followed; when the ridge

bifurcates, the *tracing* proceeds along the lower line of bifurcation. When the ridge whose course is *traced* meets the corresponding right delta ridge the Whorl is specialized as "M;" when this ridge goes inside, it is specialized as "I," when outside as "O."

To secure an even distribution of I, M, O Whorls, it has been found necessary to provide that if the ridge whose course is *traced* goes inside or outside the right delta ridge with not more than two ridges intervening between them, such ridge is considered as though it actually met the corresponding ridge. "I" therefore means that the left delta ridge goes inside the right delta ridge, with not less than three intervening ridges; "O" means that the left delta ridge passes outside the right delta ridge, not less than three ridges intervening; and "M" means that the ridge whose course is *traced* actually meets the corresponding ridge, or that they are not apart by more than two intervening ridges. The definitions will be readily understood from the drawings (*Fig. 37*), where the ridge course *traced* is marked by the arrow head. See Illustrations 133 to 148.

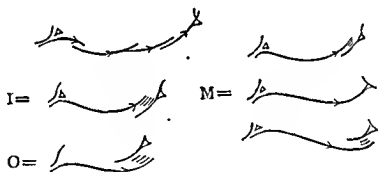


Fig. 37.

113. The symbols used are A = Arch; T = Tented Arch; L = Loop; W = Whorl; C = Composite; LP = Lateral Pocket; TL = Twinned Loop; CP = Central Pocket; AC = Accidental; IT = Inner Terminus; OT = Outer Terminus U = / = Ulnar in right hand; R = \ = Radial in right hand; U = \ = Ulnar in left hand; R = / = Radial in left hand.

114. In round numbers about five per cent. of impressions are Arches, 60 per cent. Loops, and 35 per cent. Whorls and Composites, the proportion varying

in the several digits, but the relative preponderance of Loops and Whorls being maintained.

Arches therefore in primary classification are included under Loops, and Composites under Whorls. For the purpose of primary classification therefore an impression must be either a Loop (Arches being included) or a Whorl (Composites included).

The classification number of a Slip is found as follows. After each Finger Print has been marked "Loop" or "Whorl" as the case may be the 10 digits are taken in pairs in the following order :—

$$\frac{\text{Right index}}{\text{Right thumb}}; \frac{\text{right ring}}{\text{right middle}}; \frac{\text{left thumb}}{\text{right little}}; \frac{\text{left middle}}{\text{left index}}; \frac{\text{left little}}{\text{left ring}}.$$

When a Whorl occurs in the first pair it counts 16; in the second pair 8; in the third 4; in the fourth 2; and in the fifth 1. Loops have no numerical value.

Give these values to Whorls and Loops. Add all the numerators together for a new numerator and all denominators together for a new denominator. Add 1 to the numerator and also to the denominator of this fraction. The fraction now obtained is the classification No. and indicates that the Slip is to be placed in the pigeon-hole bearing that No.

The classification No. is written at the top of the Slip.

Illustration.—Given 10 Finger Prints they can be expressed by some such formula as the following :—

$$\frac{W}{L}, \frac{L}{W}, \frac{L}{L}, \frac{W}{W}, \frac{W}{L}.$$

Substituting values for W and L we get—

$$\frac{16}{0}, \frac{0}{8}, \frac{0}{0}, \frac{2}{2}, \frac{1}{0}.$$

By adding the numerators together and the denominators together we get the fraction $\frac{19}{10}$.

By adding 1 to the numerator and also to the denominator we obtain the fraction $\frac{20}{11}$, which is the primary classification No.

Primary classification Nos. would thus be $\frac{1 \text{ to } 32}{1 \text{ to } 32}$ or 1,024 pigeon-holes.

115. Owing to the occurrence of large accumulations under ^{Secondary or} certain primary classification numbers secondary Sub-Classification, or sub-classification is required to break them up into sub-files and groups of convenient size. For this, as will now be described, recourse is had to one or more of the following methods :—

(1). By examination of fingers for the types of Loops (that is Arches, Tented Arches, Radial Loops and Ulnar Loops).

(2). By ridge counting in Radial and Ulnar Loops.

(3). By ridge tracing in Whorls.

(1). As the fingers are impressed in their natural sequence; the thumb first, then the index, middle, ring and little fingers, those of the right hand being above, and immediately below each of its digits the corresponding digit of the left hand, the index finger of each hand is taken as a *fulcrum*, the specialising it being the capital letter of its symbol; the specialising the thumb being the small letter of its symbol placed to the left of the *fulcrum*; the marks specialising the remaining fingers being the small letters of their symbols to the right of the *fulcrum*.

They are taken in the following order in both numerators and denominators :—

Arches, Tented Arches, Radial Loops and Ulnar Loops.

The numerator referring to the right, the denominator to the left hand fingers.

Formula $\frac{1}{1} \frac{AAR}{RRS}$ indicates that the Slip containing the impressions will be found under classification number $\frac{1}{1}$, and will there be found included in the collection specialised by having an Arch in the right thumb, an Arch in the right index, and a Radial Loop in the right middle finger, while the left thumb and index are Radial Loops, and left middle is an Arch.

Detailed instructions regarding sub-classification will be found in the prescribed Forms of Chart of Sub-classification and Method of Sub-classification.

Loops



1



2



3



4



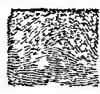
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6



7



8

second
Loops

G
toget
for a
to th
is the
in th

9

9



10



11



12

Loops approximating Arches



13



14



15

by

Tented Arches



16



17



18



19



20



21

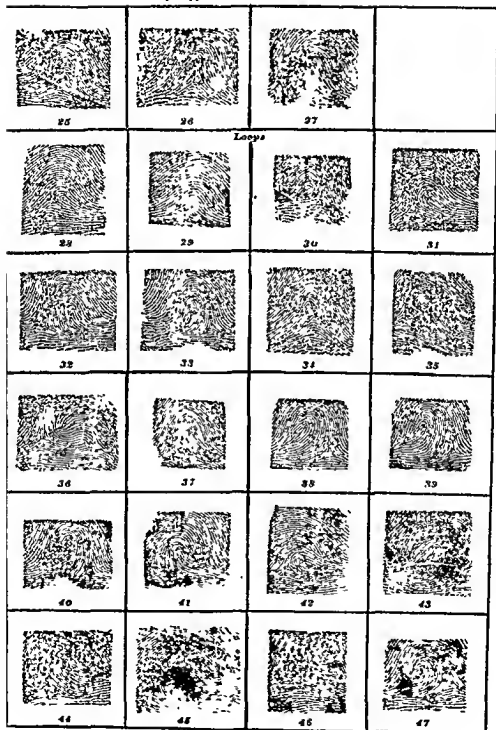


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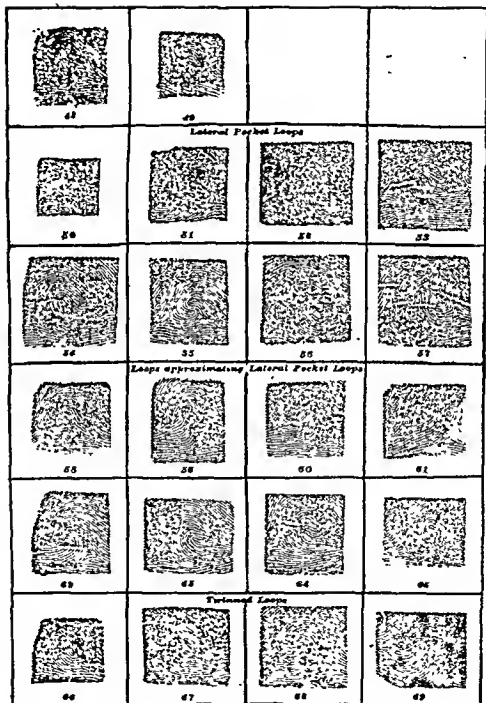
23

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Loops approximating Tented Arches

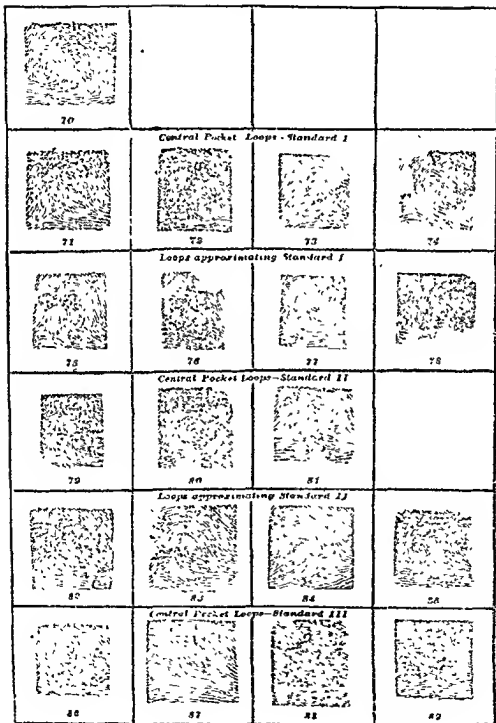
(69.)
ILLUSTRATIONS

Loops

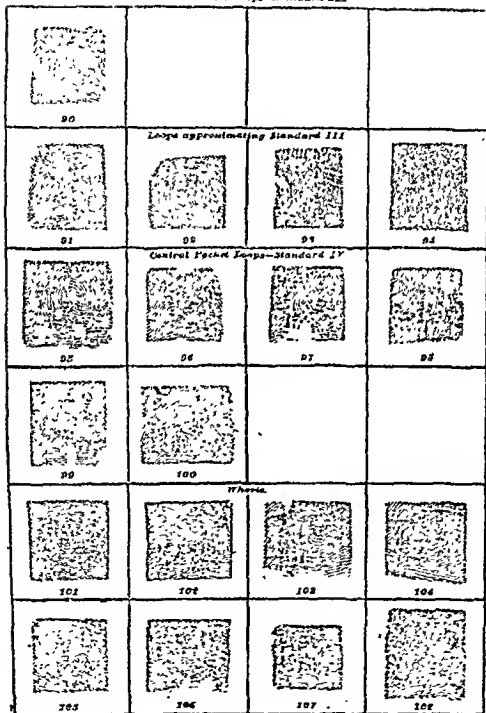


(71)
ILLUSTRATIONS

Twisted Loops



ILLUSTRATIONS

Central Pocket Loops—Standard III

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Wheels.

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110



111



112



113



114



115



116



117



118



119



120



121



122



123



124

Compound Patterns.

125



126



127



128



129



130



131



132

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Tracing the Ridges.

Inside



133



134



135



136

Meeting



137



138



139



140



141



142



143



144

Outside



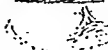
145



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147



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(73)
ILLUSTRATIONS

Counting the Ridges



O.T.
I.T.
Counts 12
140



O.T.
I.T.
Counts 15
150



O.T.
I.T.
Counts 14
151



O.T.
I.T.
Counts 4
152



O.T.
I.T.
Counts 16
153



O.T.
I.T.
Counts 20
154



O.T.
I.T.
Counts 11
155



O.T.
I.T.
Counts 10
156



O.T.
I.T.
Counts 10
157



O.T.
I.T.
Counts 20
158



O.T.
I.T.
Counts 15
159



O.T.
I.T.
Counts 11
160



O.T.
I.T.
Counts 7
161



O.T.
I.T.
Counts 14
162



O.T.
I.T.
Counts 20
163



O.T.
I.T.
Counts 20
164

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I.

*List of Forms and Registers, with specimens, to be used
by the District Police.*

Serial No.	Name of Form or Register.	English or Urdu.	Reference to para. of the Finger Print Manual.
FORMS.			
1	Finger Print Slip	English	12
2	Search Slip	Ditto	20
3	Monthly report regarding the number of Finger Print Slips pending test by Expert.	Ditto	41
4	Quarterly death report of persons whose Finger Print Slips are on record in the Finger Print Bureau.	Ditto	47 and 18
5	Annual report regarding persons whose Finger Print Slips are recommended for elimination from the record of the Finger Print Bureau.	Ditto	49
6	Report of appeal regarding persons whose Finger Print Slips have already been forwarded to the Finger Print Bureau.	Ditto	45
7	Monthly report of changes among Pro- ficients.	Ditto	25
8	List of Proficients	Ditto	25
9	Letter to Superintendent, Jail, for keep- ing ready prisoners for taking their Finger Prints.	English and Urdu.	—
10	Report of death of persons whose Finger Print Slips have been taken.	Urdu	47
11	Annual report regarding persons whose Finger Print Slips are recommended for elimination from the record of the Finger Print Bureau.	Do.	49

*List of Forms and Registers, with specimens, to be used
by the District Police—(concluded.)*

Serial No	Name of Form or Register.	English or Urdu.	Reference to para. of the Finger Print Manual
REGISTERS.			
12	Unidentified Register	English ...	52 and 53
13	General Finger Print Register ...	Ditto ...	52, 54, 57 and 58
14	Index to ditto ditto	Ditto ...	52 and 53
15	Thanaana Finger Print Register ...	Ditto ...	46, 52, 56 and 59
16	Invoice Book for sending Finger Print Slips to the Provincial Finger Print Bureau.	Ditto ...	52, 53 and 57
17	Register of Result Sheet of traced persons.	Ditto ...	52, 53 and 58
18	Register of Information Sheet for Police Station.	Urdu ...	46, 52 and 59
19	Station Finger Print Register ...	Do. ...	46 and 47

Form No. 1.

Index No.

Full name with *alias* _____Father's or husband's name with *alias* _____

Caste _____, Religion _____

Village _____, Police Station _____

District _____, Province _____

Apparent age on _____ between _____ and _____ years.

Prisoner's signature _____

or mark if unable to write

Left thumb to be
impressed im-
mediately after
signature is
written.

Convictions.

No.	Name with father's or husband's name under which convicted.	District and Court.	Date.	Section.	Sentence.	Jail admission No. with name of Jail.
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						

(86)

FINGER PRINT SLIP.

CLASSIFICATION No. .

Right hand.

Right thumb.	Right index.	Right middle	Right ring.	Right little.
(Fold.)				(Fold.)

Left hand.

Left thumb.	Left index.	Left middle.	Left ring	Left little.
(Fold.)				(Fold.)

Left Hand. Plain p ints of the four fingers taken simultaneously.	Right Hand. Plain prints of the four fingers taken simultaneously.

Signature of the Gazetted Officer in verification of the fact that the prints above were taken before him and that they are the prints of the convict named on the reverse.

Signature.

Rank of Officer.

Slip prepared on _____ by _____ Rank, _____ District.

Slip tested on _____ by _____ Rank, _____ District.

Classified at Bureau by _____, Date _____.

Tested ditto _____, Date _____.

Form No. 2.

SEARCH SLIP.

Form to be submitted with Finger Print Slip of unidentified

(For Prosecuting Inspector to fill up.)

No. _____, dated _____ 19 __, District

Name given by accused _____

Father's or husband's name _____

Caste _____, Village _____

Police Station _____, District _____

Date of taking the finger prints _____

Date of despatch of Slip _____

Section under which sent up _____

If remand taken, date of expiry _____

Name (in full) of the officer taking the finger prints _____

Certified that a Verification Roll has been despatched to the
 acting Inspector of the District to which the person professes to
 belong on _____ and duplicate Finger Print Slip
 following Boreaux on _____

Remarks, if any

Signature of the Prosecuting Insp
 the officer submitting the Slip.

Superintendent of Police.

Dated the _____ 19 __

Form No. 7.

Monthly report of changes among Proficients for the month
of _____ 19 . _____ District.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number	Name.	Rank and grade.	Pay.	Detail of changes, viz., promotion, transfer, punishment and death with date of change.	Remarks

_____ DISTRICT. }
Dated the _____ 19 . } Superintendent of Police.

Form No. 8.

List of Proficients.

_____ District.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial number.	Name.	Rank and grade.	Pay.	Caste.	Residence.	Date of enlistment.	Date of last promotion.	Remarks. (The fact of officers and men being employed as Proficients should be noted in this column against their names.)

بخدمت جناب صاحب سوپرٹنڈنٹ جیل

جناب من —

تہدیوان مندرجہ پشت عریضہ ہذا براۓ مہربانی بتاریخ سنہ ۱۹۰۸

معاہدہ وارنٹ بغرض ایفے چھاپ انگشت طیار رہنے کے لئے حکم بوقت

صادر فرمائے ۔

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

SIR,

_____PRISON.

I HAVE the honour to request the favour of your kindly keeping ready the prisoners mentioned on the reverse for taking Finger prints with their warrants at _____on

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Dated the _____ 19 .

Supdt. of Police.

نوتس بنام صاحب سوپرینٹنڈنٹ جیل

No.

NOTICE TO THE SUPERINTENDENT, PRISON.

Serial No. نمبر سلسلہ	Sail number. نمبر کشتی	Name of Prisoner. نام قیدی	Parentage. والدیت	District from which received. نام ضلع سے قیدی دویم	Date of transfer. تاریخ ترسیل	Date of conviction. تاریخ سزا	Term. مدت	Offence جرم	Police station from which sent up. نام پولیس اسٹیشن سے چلائی گیا	Remarks showing reasons why the prisoner was not produced. توضیحات کیونکہ قیدی نہیں لایا گیا

Returned to the Superintendent of Police, _____, for information.

Dated the _____ 19

Superintendent,
_____ Prison.

رپورٹ فوٹی اشخاص جن کے چھاپ انگشت لیئے گئے

پولیس اسٹیشن ضلع

۱	نمبر شمار	
۲	نام معہ عرف	
۳	خاندان معہ عرف وادیت یا نام	
۴	قومیت	
۵	سکونت	موضع
		پولیس اسٹیشن
۶	آپریٹر	ضلع
		مقام
		تاریخ
		جرم معہ دفعہ
		تعداد سزا
۷	نمبر شمار معہ سہہ جنرل رجسٹر چھاپ انگشت صدر	
۸	فوٹی	فہم
		تاریخ
		کس نے اطلاع دی
۹	تعداد	

Form No. 11.

سالانہ رپورٹ بانٹے اشتدائش جن کی سلب چھاپ انشت (موجودہ فکرم پورٹ مور) کے تلف کرنے کی سازش کی جائے
 بانٹے سال سنہ
 پولیس اسٹیشن ضلع

1	نمبر شمار	2	نام مع عرف	3	ولادت یا نام خاندان مع عرف	4	قومیت	5	موضع پولیس اسٹیشن ضلع	6	آخری سزا مقام تاریخ چرم مع نامہ تعداد سزا	7	نمبر شمار سنہ رجسٹر انشت تا شمار	8	وجوہات سازش اسو انشت کی بانٹے تلفی سلب	9	رپورٹ انشت بانٹے اسو انشت خانہ مع
---	-----------	---	------------	---	-------------------------------	---	-------	---	--------------------------------	---	--	---	---	---	--	---	--

To be filled in when the Search Slip is despatched.				To be filled in when the Search Slip is received back.		To be filled in immediately after the disposal of the case.		Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9
Date of despatch.	Name of Bureau where despatched.	Names, father's or husband's name, caste and residence as given by the accused.	Section of law under, and Police Station from, which sent up for trial.	Date of receipt of replies with result of search from each Bureau (to be noted separately)	If traced, particulars under which traced, viz., name, father's or husband's name, caste, residence and previous convictions. (Report of each Bureau to be noted separately)	Result of trial with date of order. If convicted, date, Section and sentence of conviction.	If traced, numbers and dates of Result Sheets issued with names of Bureaux where issued.		

1	2	3	4	5		6	7				8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Annual serial number.	Full memo with <i>aliases</i> .	Father's or husband's name with <i>aliases</i> .	Caste.	Residence.		Police Station from which challan- ed.	Convictions.				Result of appeal (regard- ing last convic- tion) with date. If not pre- ferred the fact to be stated.	Annual Serial No. and year of the last entry in the Register if reconvicted.	Annual Serial No. and year of the last entry in the Unidentified Register if treated as such and convicted.	Date on which Slip is—		No. and date of Invoice or Re- sult Sheet (in case of Traced Persons) with which Slip sent to the Provincial Bureau.	Classification No. of Slip.	Serial No. of the entry of Finger Print Register with name of Thana where entered. If foreigner, No. and date of the docket (P. P. No. 148), forward- ing descriptive-rolls and other particulars to the district concerned for entry in the Sadar and Station Registers.	Remarks. No. and date of the Death Statement or No. and date of the statement recommending elimination of the Slip will be noted in this column.
				Vil- lage.	Police Sta- tion.		Name under which convicted.	Father's or hus- band's name under which convicted.	District and Court.	Date.				Sec- tion.	Jail ed- mission No. with name of jail.				

Index to the General Finger Print Register.

District. _____

1	2
Name.	Father's or husband's name with number of page and volume of the General Finger Print Register to be entered directly below the name.

Form No 15.

Thanawar Finger Print Register of persons whose Finger Print Slips have been prepared and submitted to the Finger Print Bureau for record.

District. _____

1	2	3	4	5			6	7	8	9
Serial No.	Name with alias.	Father's or husband's name with alias.	Caste.	Residence.			Convictions.	Annual serial No. and year of General Finger Print Register.	No. and date of the Information Sheet communicating particulars to Police Station for entry of name in the Station Register.	Remarks. No. and date of the Death Statement or No. and date of the statement recommending annihilation of the slip will be noted in this column.
				Village.	Police Station.	District.				

*the
the
the
the*

Dated the _____

The Finger Print Slips of _____ ^{Convicted} ~~Reconvicted~~ persons name are herewith forwarded to the Officer in charge, Finger Print & United Provinces, Allahabad, for record and transmission of the case Slips of the foreigners to the Bureaux concerned.

Superintendent of

Annual serial No. of General P. P. Regis- ter.	Name.	Father's or husband's name.	Residence. (District only)	Number of Slips sent.	Classific number o (To be fil the Bar

Se. _____

Dried Allalaid, the _____ 13 .

Received

Officer in charge,

Neger Fried Bureau, United Provinces.

Orders.

Office notes.

Orders.

رجسٹر چھاپ انکشت ہائے اشتخاص چون کے چھاپ انکشت لینے کے پولیس اسٹیشن _____ ضلع _____

A	۷	۱	۵	۴	۳	۲	۱
کیبلت	نمبر شمار مع سلہ چنرل رجسٹر چھاپ انکشت عدد						
	سزائیں	سکونت	توہیت	خانہ مع عرف والدیت یا نام	نام مع عرف	نمبر شمار	

List of periodical reports and returns to be submitted by the Superintendents of Police to the Provincial Bureau.

Serial No.	Description of report or return.	No of form.	Date of submission.	Reference to paragraph of the Finger Print Manual.
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
	Report of changes among Proficients	7	10th of each month	25
2	Report regarding the Finger Print Slips pending test by Expert.	3	15th of each month	41
	<i>Quarterly.</i>			
3	Death report of persons whose Finger Print Slips are on record in the Finger Print Bureau.	4	5th January, 5th April, 5th July and 5th October of each year.	47
	<i>Yearly.</i>			
4	List of Proficients	8	15th January of each year	25
5	Report regarding persons whose Finger Print Slips are recommended for elimination from the record of the Finger Print Bureau.	5	1st April of each year	49

APPENDIX III.

Orders regarding the retention and destruction of registers and records in the District Offices.

Serial number.	Description of register or record.	Form number.	Period of retention.	Reference to paragraph of the Finger Print Manual.
<i>Records.</i>				
1	List of Proficients	8	Permanent ..	25
2	Annual report regarding persons whose Finger Print Slips are recommended for elimination from the record of the Finger Print Bureau.	5 & 11	Ten years ...	49
3	Quarterly death report of persons whose Finger Print Slips are on record in the Finger Print Bureau.	4 & 10	Ditto ...	47 and 48
4	Monthly report of changes among Proficients	7	Five years ...	25
5	Report of appeal regarding persons whose Finger Print Slips have already been forwarded to the Finger Print Bureau.	6	Ditto ...	45
6	Monthly report regarding the number of Finger Print Slips pending test by Expert.	3	One year ...	41
<i>Registers.</i>				
7	Unidentified Register ...	12	Permanent...	52 and 53
8	General Finger Print Register ...	13	Ditto ...	52, 54, 57 and 58
9	Index to General Finger Print Register.	14	Ditto ...	52 and 55
10	Thanawar Finger Print Register.	15	Ditto ...	46, 52, 56 and 59
11	Register of Information Sheet for Police Stations.	18	Ditto ...	46, 52 and 59
12	Station Finger Print Register ...	19	Ditto ...	46 and 47
13	Invoice book for sending Finger Print Slips to the Provincial Finger Print Bureau.	16	Five years ...	52, 53 and 57
14	Register of Result Sheet of Traced Persons.	17	Ditto ...	52, 53 and 59

APPENDIX II:

List of periodical reports and returns to be submitted by the Superintendents of Police to the Provincial Bureau.

Serial No	Description of report or return.	No of forms.	Date of submission.	Reference to paragraph of the Finger Print Manual.
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
	Report of changes among Prodcients	7	10th of each month	25
2	Report regarding the Finger Print Slips pending test by Expert.	3	15th of each month	41
	<i>Quarterly.</i>			
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	<i>Yearly.</i>			
4	List of Prodcients	8	15th January of each year	25
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1	List of Proficients	8	Permanent ..	25
2	Annual report regarding persons whose Finger Print Slips are recommended for elimination from the record of the Finger Print Bureau.	5 & 11	Ten years ...	49 ;
3	Quarterly death report of persons whose Finger Print Slips are on record in the Finger Print Bureau.	4 & 10	Ditto ...	47 and 48
4	Monthly report of changes among Proficients	7	Five years ...	25
5	Report of appeal regarding persons whose Finger Print Slips have already been forwarded to the Finger Print Bureau.	6	Ditto ...	45
6	Monthly report regarding the number of Finger Print Slips pending test by Expert.	3	One year ...	41
<i>Registers.</i>				
7	Unidentified Register ...	12	Permanent...	52 and 53
8	General Finger Print Register ...	13	Ditto ...	52, 54, 57 and 58
9	Index to General Finger Print Register.	14	Ditto ...	52 and 55
10	Therwar Finger Print Register.	15	Ditto ...	46, 52, 53 and 59
11	Register of Information Sheet for Police Stations.	18	Ditto ...	46, 52 and 59
12	Station Finger Print Register ...	19	Ditto ...	46 and 47
13	Invoice book for sending Finger Print Slips to the Provincial Finger Print Bureau.	16	Five years ...	52, 53 and 57
14	Register of Result Sheet of Traced Persons.	17	Ditto ...	52, 53 and 59

APPENDIX IV.

Orders regarding the retention and destruction of registers and records in the Provincial Bureau.

Serial number.	Description of register or record.	Period of retention.	Remarks.
<i>Registers</i>			
1	Register of letters received ..	Permanent.	
2	Register of letters issued ...	Ditto.	
3	Register of objection memoranda issued.	Ditto.	
4	Register of files ...	Ditto.	
5	Register of permanent files ...	Ditto.	
6	Register of records ...	Ditto.	
7	Register of travelling allowance bills.	Ditto	
8	Order book ...	Ditto.	
9	Order book for weeding of records,	Ditto.	
10	Office order book ...	Ditto.	
11	Receipt book of expert fees ...	Ditto.	
12	Receipt book of articles issued to Sub-Inspectors.	Ditto.	
13	Register of Traced Cases ...	Ditto.	
14	Register of Untraced Cases ...	Ditto.	
15	Register showing work pending, received, and disposed of daily in the Finger Print Bureau.	Ditto.	
16	Half-yearly files of Police Gazettes,	Ditto.	
17	Half-yearly files of Criminal Intelligence Gazettes.	Ditto.	
18	Yearly files of Circulars and Circular Memoranda.	Ditto.	
19	Index Register of Finger Print Slips on record.	Ditto.	

Orders regarding the retention and destruction of registers and records in the Provincial Bureau—(continued).

Serial number.	Description of register or record.	Period of retention.	Remarks.
20	Requisition register ...	Five years.	
21	Register of duty ...	Ditto.	
22	Register of traced notices ...	Ditto.	
23	Register of Search Slips returned Unsearched.	Ditto.	
24	Register of leave other than casual.	Three years.	
25	Stock book of forms and registers.	Ditto.	
26	Stock book of stationery ...	Ditto.	
27	Register of expert duty ...	Ditto.	
28	Register of casual leave ...	One year.	
29	Submission register ...	Ditto.	
30	Station dak book ...	Ditto.	
31	Registers of letters, &c., sent by post.	Ditto.	
32	Attendance register ... <i>Records.</i>	Ditto.	
33	Organization and revision of the establishment of the Finger Print Bureau.	Permanent	Unimportant papers to be destroyed after five years.
34	Circulars, rules and orders ...	Ditto	
35	Annual Report ...	Ditto	
36	Annual Report regarding persons whose Finger Print Slips are recommended for elimination from the record of the Finger Print Bureau.	Ten years	Government orders, standing orders and important papers should be retained permanently.
37	Appointment, promotion, transfer, punishment, resignation, death, reward and deputation.	Five years	
38	Leave, pay and allowances ...	Ditto	
39	Monthly report of changes among Proficients.	Ditto	
40	Annual list of Proficients ...	Ditto	
41	Quarterly death report of persons whose Finger Print Slips are on record in the Finger Print Bureau.	Ten years	

APPENDIX IV.

Orders regarding the retention and destruction of registers and records in the Provincial Bureau.

Serial number.	Description of register or record.	Period of retention.	Remarks.
<i>Registers</i>			
1	Register of letters received ..	Permanent.	
2	Register of letters issued ...	Ditto.	
3	Register of objection memoranda issued.	Ditto.	
4	Register of files	Ditto.	
5	Register of permanent files ...	Ditto.	
6	Register of records	Ditto.	
7	Register of travelling allowance bills.	Ditto.	
8	Order book	Ditto.	
9	Order book for weeding of records,	Ditto.	
10	Office order book	Ditto.	
11	Receipt book of expert fees ..	Ditto.	
12	Receipt book of articles issued to Sub-Inspectors.	Ditto.	
13	Register of Traced Cases ...	Ditto.	
14	Register of Untraced Cases ...	Ditto.	
15	Register showing work pending, received, and disposed of daily in the Finger Print Bureau.	Ditto.	
16	Half-yearly files of Police Gazettes.	Ditto.	
17	Half-yearly files of Criminal Intelligence Gazettes.	Ditto.	
18	Yearly files of Circulars and Circular Memoranda.	Ditto.	
19	Index Register of Finger Print Slips on record.	Ditto.	

*Orders regarding the retention and destruction of registers and records
in the Provincial Bureau—(continued).*

Serial number.	Description of register or record.	Period of retention.	Remarks.
20	Requisition register ...	Five years.	
21	Register of duty ...	Ditto.	
22	Register of traced notices ...	Ditto.	
23	Register of Search Slips returned Unsearched.	Ditto.	
24	Register of leave other than casual.	Three years.	
25	Stock book of forms and registers.	Ditto.	
26	Stock book of stationery ...	Ditto.	
27	Register of expert duty ...	Ditto.	
28	Register of casual leave ...	One year.	
29	Submission register ...	Ditto.	
30	Station dak book ...	Ditto.	
31	Registers of letters, &c., sent by post.	Ditto.	
32	Attendance register .. <i>Records.</i>	Ditto.	
33	Organization and revision of the establishment of the Finger Print Bureau.	Permanent	} Unimportant papers to be destroyed after five years.
34	Circulars, rules and orders ..	Ditto	
35	Annual Report ...	Ditto	
36	Annual Report regarding persons whose Finger Print Slips are recommended for elimination from the record of the Finger Print Bureau.	Ten years	} Government orders, standing orders and important papers should be retained permanently.
37	Appointment, promotion, transfer, punishment, resignation, death, reward and deputation.	Five years	
38	Leave, pay and allowances ...	Ditto	
39	Monthly report of changes among Proficients.	Ditto	
40	Annual list of Proficients ...	Ditto	
41	Quarterly death report of persons whose Finger Print Slips are on record in the Finger Print Bureau.	Ten years	

APPENDIX IV.

Orders regarding the retention and destruction of registers and records in the Provincial Bureau.

Serial number.	Description of register or record.	Period of retention	Remarks.
<i>Registers</i>			
1	Register of letters received ..	Permanent.	
2	Register of letters issued ...	Ditto.	
3	Register of objection memoranda issued.	Ditto.	
4	Register of files	Ditto.	
5	Register of permanent files ...	Ditto.	
6	Register of records ...	Ditto.	
7	Register of travelling allowance bills.	Ditto.	
8	Order book	Ditto.	
9	Order book for weeding of records,	Ditto.	
10	Office order book ...	Ditto.	
11	Receipt book of expert fees ..	Ditto.	
12	Receipt book of articles issued to Sub-Inspectors.	Ditto.	
13	Register of Traced Cases ...	Ditto.	
14	Register of Untraced Cases ...	Ditto.	
15	Register showing work pending, received, and disposed of daily in the Finger Print Bureau.	Ditto.	
16	Half-yearly files of Police Gazettes.	Ditto.	
17	Half-yearly files of Criminal Intelligence Gazettes.	Ditto.	
18	Yearly files of Circulars and Circular Memoranda.	Ditto.	
19	Index Register of Finger Print Slips on record.	Ditto.	

*Orders regarding the retention and destruction of registers and records
in the Provincial Bureau—(continued).*

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20	Requisition register ...	Five years.	
21	Register of duty ...	Ditto.	
22	Register of traced notices ...	Ditto.	
23	Register of Search Slips returned Unsearched.	Ditto.	
24	Register of leave other than casual.	Three years.	
25	Stock book of forms and registers.	Ditto.	
26	Stock book of stationery ...	Ditto.	
27	Register of expert duty ...	Ditto.	
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29	Submission register ...	Ditto.	
30	Station dak book ...	Ditto.	
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32	Attendance register ... <i>Records.</i>	Ditto.	
33	Organization and revision of the establishment of the Finger Print Bureau.	Permanent ...	Unimportant papers to be destroyed after five years.
34	Circulars, rules and orders ...	Ditto ..	
35	Annual Report ...	Ditto ...	
36	Annual Report regarding persons whose Finger Print Slips are recommended for elimination from the record of the Finger Print Bureau.	Ten years ...	Government orders, standing orders and important papers should be retained permanently.
37	Appointment, promotion, transfer, punishment, resignation, death, reward and deputation.	Five years ...	
38	Leave, pay and allowances ...	Ditto ...	
39	Monthly report of changes among Proficients.	Ditto ...	
40	Annual list of Proficients ...	Ditto ...	
41	Quarterly death report of persons whose Finger Print Slips are on record in the Finger Print Bureau.	Ten years ...	

APPENDIX V.

LIST OF FINGER PRINT BUREAUX IN INDIA.

Place.	Province.
Allahabad.	United Provinces.
Bangalore.	Mysore.
Baroda.	Baroda.
Calcutta.	Bengal.
Hyderabad (Deccan).	Hyderabad.
Indore.	Central India.
Karachi.	Sindh and Baluchistan.
Madras.	Madras.
Mount Abu	Rajputana.
Nagpur.	Central Provinces.
Phillour.	Punjab (Including N.-W. F. Province and
Poona.	Bombay
Rangoon.	Burma.
Shillong.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.
Simla.	Central Finger Print Bureau.
Trichur.	Cochin State.

APPENDIX VI.

LIST OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Criminal Tribes frequenting the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Serial number.	Names of tribes.	Districts frequented.
<i>(A)—Residents in the United Provinces.</i>		
1	Aheriahs	Aligarh, Agra, Bulandshahr, Etah, Meerut, Muttra and Muzaffarnagar.
2	Binjars	Wander all over the Provinces.
3	Barwars	Gonda, Hardoi.
4	Bauriahs (Behliwal)	Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur.
5	Beriahs (or Bhatua or Haburahs or Sansiahs).	Wander all over the Provinces.
6	Bhadals	Wander all over the Provinces.
7	Bhars	Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Ballia.
8	Bhatua (or Beriahs or Haburahs or Sansiahs.)	Wander all over the Provinces.
9	Dalers	Bareilly, Rampur State and Terai.
10	Doms	Gorakhpur.
11	Dusadhs, Palwal	Ghazipur, Ballia.
12	Ghosis	Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions.
13	Gidias	Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr.
14	Haburahs (or Beriahs or Bhatua or Sansiahs).	Wander all over the Provinces.
15	Kanjars, Rajputana	Muttra and Agra.
16	Karwals	Wander all over the Provinces.
17	Mallahs, Chain	Ballia.
18	Mallahs	Muttra and Aligarh.
19	Oodhis	Fatehpur, Jaunpur and Cawnpore
20	Pasis	Rae Bareilly, Partabgarh, Bira Binki, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Hardoi, Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur and Ghazipur.
21	Sansuriahs	Lalitpur.
22	Sansiahs (or Beriahs or Bhatua or Haburahs).	Wander all over the Provinces.
<i>(B) Non residents in the United Provinces.</i>		
23	Biluchis (or Moghals or Iranis).	Wander all over the Provinces.
24	Bauriahs, Marwari	Wander all over the Provinces.
25	Chapparbands	Wander all over the Provinces.

Criminal Tribes peculiar to Mysore Province.

Serial number	Names of tribes.	Districts or localities they occupy.
1	<i>Korachers.</i>	
	(a) Yattina or bullock Korachers.	Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts.
	(b) Dabbe or Tatty Korachers	Tumkur and Kadar Districts.
	(c) Haggada or rope Korachers	Tumkur and Hassan Districts.
	(d) Munchu Korachers ...	Kolar District.
	(e) Valul Korachers ...	Kolar District.
	(f) Kalla Korachers ...	Bangalore and Hassan Districts.
2	<i>Kormers.</i>	
	(a) Basket Kormers ...	Chitaldrug and Hassan Districts.
	(b) Volagada or Bhajantri Kormers.	Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts.
	(c) Kunchi Kormers ...	Chitaldrug District.
	(d) Pamboor Kormers ...	Shimoga District.
	(e) Varl Kormers ..	Mysore District.
	(f) Kathri Kormers or Kepmaries or Ghanti Chowdies.	Mysore and Kadar Districts and French Rocks Sub-Division.
	(g) Kalla Kormers ...	Kadar, Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts and French Rocks Sub-Division.
3	<i>Woddars.</i>	
	(a) Bullock Woddars ...	Chitaldrug District.
	(b) Bandi or Cart Woddars ...	Chitaldrug District.
	(c) Kalla or Stone Woddars ..	Kadar, Chitaldrug, Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Shimoga and Hassan Districts and also French Rocks Sub-Division.
	(d) Mannu or earth Woddars	Kadar, Chitaldrug, Hassan, Kolar, Shimoga and Mysore Districts and French Rocks Sub-Division.
	(e) Kalla-mulla Woddars ...	Tumkur District.
4	Dombera ...	Hassan, Kolar and Bangalore Districts.
5	Lambanics ...	Tumkur, Hassan, Kolar, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Bangalore Districts.
6	Janglies ...	Chitaldrug District.
7	Hundi Jogia ...	Bangalore District.
8	Elligar ...	Bangalore District.

APPENDIX VI.

LIST OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Criminal Tribes frequenting the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Serial number	Names of tribes,	Districts frequented.
<i>(A) — Residents in the United Provinces.</i>		
1	Aheriahs	Aligarh, Agra, Bulandshahr, Etah, Meerut, Muttra and Mozaffarnagar.
2	Banjaras	Wander all over the Provinces.
3	Barwars	Gonda, Hardoi.
4	Bauriahs (Bebliwal)	Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur.
5	Beriahs (or Bhatas or Haburahs or Sansiahs).	Wander all over the Provinces.
6	Bhadaks	Wander all over the Provinces.
7	Bhars	Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azimgarh and Ballia.
8	Bhatas (or Beriahs or Haburahs or Sansiahs.)	Wander all over the Provinces.
9	Daleras	Bareilly, Rampur State and Terai.
10	Doms	Gorakhpur.
11	Dussehs, Palwal	Ghazipur, Ballia.
12	Ghosis	Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions.
13	Gidias	Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr.
14	Haburahs (or Beriahs or Bhatas or Sansiahs).	Wander all over the Provinces.
15	Kanjars, Rajputana	Muttra and Agra.
16	Kerwals	Wander all over the Provinces.
17	Mallahs, Chafn	Ballia.
18	Mallahs	Muttra and Aligarh.
19	Oudhias	Fatehpur, Jaunpur and Cawnpore.
20	Pasis	Rae Baveli, Partabgarh, Bara Banki, Saltsapur, Fyzabad, Hardoi, Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur and Ghazipur.
21	Sanauriahs	Lalitpur.
22	Sensiahs (or Beriahs or Bhatas or Haburahs).	Wander all over the Provinces.
<i>(B) Non residents in the United Provinces.</i>		
23	Biluchis (or Moghals or Iranis).	Wander all over the Provinces.
24	Bauriahs, Marwari	Wander all over the Provinces.
25	Chapparbands	Wander all over the Provinces.

Criminal Tribes peculiar to Mysore Province.

Criminal Tribes	Names of tribes.	Districts or localities they occupy.
1	<i>Korachers.</i>	
	(a) Yattina or bullock Korachers.	Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts.
	(b) Dabbe or Tatty Korachers	Tumkur and Kadar Districts.
	(c) Haggada or rope Korachers	Tumkur and Hassan Districts.
	(d) Muchu Korachers ...	Kolar District.
	(e) Valal Korachers ...	Kolar District.
	(f) Kalla Korachers ...	Bangalore and Hassan Districts.
2	<i>Kormers.</i>	
	(a) Basket Kormers ...	Chitaldrug and Hassan Districts.
	(b) Volagada or Bhejantri Kormers.	Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts.
	(c) Kunchi Kormers ...	Chitaldrug District.
	(d) Pamboor Kormers ...	Shimoga District.
	(e) Vari Kormers ...	Mysore District.
	(f) Kathri Kormers or Kepmaries or Ghanti Chowdies.	Mysore and Kadar Districts and French Rocks Sub-Division.
	(g) Kalla Kormers ...	Kadar, Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts and French Rocks Sub-Division.
3	<i>Woddars.</i>	
	(a) Bullock Woddars ..	Chitaldrug District.
	(b) Bandi or Cart Woddars ...	Chitaldrug District.
	(c) Kalla or Stone Woddars ...	Kadar, Chitaldrug, Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Shimoga and Hassan Districts and also French Rocks Sub-Division.
	(d) Mannu or earth Woddars	Kadar, Chitaldrug, Hassan, Kolar, Shimoga and Mysore Districts and French Rocks Sub-Division.
	(e) Kalla-mulla Woddars ...	Tumkur District.
4	Dombara ...	Hassan, Kolar and Bangalore Districts.
5	Lambanica ...	Tumkur, Hassan, Kolar, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Bangalore Districts.
6	Janghes ...	Chitaldrug District.
7	Hundi Jogis ...	Bangalore District.
8	Elligar ...	Bangalore District.

Criminal Tribes peculiar to Baroda State.

Serial number.	Names of tribes.	Districts or localities they occupy.
1	Waghri. There are various sub-divisions in this caste, of which the principal are:— Telabda, Chunnarm, Chamtha, Sarania, Hutia, Kankudha, Vedu, Bhoiya and Salat.	Baroda, Kadi, Navsari and Amreli Districts.
2	Koli. Known also as Thakarda or Baria.	Baroda and Kadi Districts.
3	Wagher 	Okhamandal, Dhami and Amreli Talukas of the Amreli District.
4	Bhils 	Baroda District.
5	Aboriginal tribes, such as Dhanuka, Chodra, Gauntada, Dhondia, Talavia and Naikada.	Navsari District.

Criminal Tribes in Bengal.

Serial number.	Names of tribes.	Districts or localities they occupy.
1	Bedias 	Nudda, Jessore and 24 Parganas.
2	Dharis 	Patna, Monghyr, Bhagalpore and Banthal Parganas.
3	Gulgulias 	Gya and Hazaribagh.
4	Jadua Brahmans 	Patna, Muzaffarpur, Shahabad, Gya and Monghyr.
5	Pankachar Kayesthas 	Faridpur and Jessore.
6	Moghaya Doms 	Serra and Champaran.
7	Tutia Musalmans 	Midnapore.
8	Sonara 	Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.
9	Gandis 	Sambalpur.
10	Kichaks (really Nuts) 	Parua.
11	Pans 	Orissa.

Criminal Tribes in Hyderabad (Deccan.)

Serial number.	Names of tribes	Districts where found.
1	(a) Erkalas ... (b) Kaikadas, (c) Korawas or Korachas,	(a) Erkalas are found in the Telugu speaking Districts, viz., Warangal, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Medak, Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad and Athraf-i-Balda. (b) ... interior.
2	Waddars ...	Are found all over the Dominions.
3	Chensulwars, Dasarias, Sanchalooos, Erragollars, Poozalwars, Gollars, Kollas and Pambulwars.	These are all off shoots of the parent tribe of Waddars. They are generally found in the ... Waddars, Jhangs Bhois, Kollas, &c.
4	Banjaras and Lambars ...	Found all over the Dominions.
5	Mang Garoris ...	Generally frequent the Districts of Athraf-i-Balda, Bidar, Gulberga, Osmanabad, Bir, Nandair and Parbhani. As they are very nomadic in their habits they do not confine themselves to the above Districts but frequent other parts of the Dominions also.
6	Pardies or Hiran Shikaris ...	Mainly found in Raichur, Gulberga, Mahbubnagar, Athraf-i-Balda and Osmanabad.
7	Pathrods ...	Nizamabad, Adilabad, Nandair, Athraf-i-Balda and Bidar.
8	Dhumshtas Ghantichors ...	Mainly in Osmanabad, Raichur and Gulberga and also in Bidar, Bir, Nandair and Parbhani.
9	Domers ...	In all the Telugu and Canarese speaking Districts, viz., Nalgonda, Warangal, Karimnagar, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Raichur and Athraf-i-Balda.

Criminal Tribes in Hyderabad (Deccan)—(concluded).

Serial number.	Names of tribes.	Districts where found.
10	Pahlwans and Kolhatia ..	These are same as Domars and frequent Raichur, Gulberga, Oosmansabad, Bidar, Hfr, Parbhani, Nandair and Aurangabad Districts.
11	Gopals ...	Anrangabad, Nandair and Parbhani, and sometimes in other Districts. These hail from Gujerat and are domiciled in the above Districts.
12	Sonerias ...	There is a small colony of them in the Nandair District.
13	Bauriahs ...	There was a colony of them in the Kopel District but they have all decamped from there. A number of people who call themselves Jogis are settled in the Bidar District and these are suspected to be Bauriahs.
14	Aligaris or Khepmeris ...	There are two colonies of these—one at Srirangapur and the other at Thakurpally both in the ...
15	Kanjara and Bhats (Gujerati)	These are not settled anywhere. They hail from Gujerat and move about in parties of two or more.
16	Yanadis ...	Telugu speaking Districts—Nalgunda, Warangal, Mahabubnagar, Medak and Karimnagar, &c.

Criminal Tribes in Central India.

Serial number.	Names of tribes.	Districts in which they generally reside.
1	Moghias ...	} Throughout Central India.
2	Baori ...	
3	Bilak ...	
4	Bugris ...	In Bhopal State.
5	Bargis (Moghias) ...	Khilchipur, Narsinghar and Rajgarh.
6	Bargis (Moghias) ...	In Bhopal State.

Criminal Tribes in Central India—(concluded).

Serial number	Names of tribes.	Districts in which they generally reside.
6	Kanjar	Throughout Central India.
7	Benjaras	
8	Berias	
9	Sanorias	
10	Chandrabhedis	
11	Sanais	
12	Nuts	
13	Multani	
14	Mewatis	
15	Naik	Kaniadhaba and Bundelkhand.
16	Khangars	
17	Saharias (or Berias)	
		Gwalior and Bhopal States.

Criminal Tribes in Madras.

Serial number	Names of tribes.	Districts or localities they occupy.
1	Alsagris	Chingleput, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool and North Arcot
2	Jogias	Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Nellore.
3	Yanadis	Nellore, Kistna, Godavari, Ganjam and Vizagapatnam.
4	Lambadies	Cuddapah, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur.
5	Koravars (or Korachers or Yerakals).	Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Malabar.
6	Domaras	Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur.
7	Odhas	Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur.
8	Kallars	Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madras.
9	Maravars	Madras and Tinnevely.

Criminal Tribes and Classes in the Bombay Presidency—(concluded).

Serial number.	Names of tribes.	District in which they are looked upon as criminals.
9	Katkari (Kathodi)...	Thana, Nasik, Kolaba, (very numerous).
10	Kaikadi (Korr) ...	Sholapur, Belgaum, Kolaba, Bijapur, Dharwar, Poona.
11	Berasd (Bedar) ...	Belgaum, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar.
12	Lambheneo (Bunjara) ...	Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur.
13	Thakur ...	Poona, Thana, Kolaba, Nasik,
14	Mianas "	Kathiawar.
15	Rohillas (Pathans) ...	
16	Travelling Gossia ...	
17	Gujarathi Bhats ...	
18	Waghris ...	Have a sprinkling all over the Presidency.
19	Wadders ...	
20	Mang Giradis ...	

